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Oklahoma--Her Seventeenth Anniversary

BY ALEX. DUGUID.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.—No more picturesque or pathetic drama in the centuries-long story of home seeking has ever been enacted than that of the opening of Oklahoma for settlement. It is still fresh in the minds of many, though seventeen years have left their imprint upon public affairs.

No traces of the struggle are visible in the boundless vista of farm and field, hamlet and city, mountain range and mining camp. Peace and prosperity clasp hands all over this state, just come into its majority, and one must dig deep into the hearts of Oklahoma to discover a vestige of the famous "run." It is there, however, one of the heart treasures of a priceless heritage, not to be revealed to the curious stranger or acquantance of a day. There is a tragedy in every life. That was theirs, and its memory abides.

SCENE ON BROADWAY-OKLAHOMA CITY

The 22d of April, 1889, was the birthday of a people. It is their Fourth of July and Thanksgiving combined. Few of the Oklahoma boomers who made that famous "run" saw (or cared for) the picturesque side of the race. A vast, restless, ambitious body of people, of every age and condition, waiting through the weary days and weeks for the signal to begin the race, the goal of which was a "home" in the land of promise. To many it was the last chance for them and their loved ones. All had been staked on this last effort. Failure meant despair. Others in adventurous mood sought the goal, while still others, with sturdy determination, would not let slip such an opportunity to better their condition. The sweetest and costliest word in the English tongue to the Oklahoma boomers was "home," and in fancy they gazed out over the hills toward the south into a veritable land of promise. They were men with a vision; and a great state was born during that tragic race.

The seventeen years have been remarkable. No state ever grew as has Oklahoma. The lands were ready for the tilling; no alien people opposed; a welcome arose from hillside and valley; agricultural communities sprung up as if by magic, simultaneously, in every part of the territory. Outside wealth poured in, cities grew at strategical points, oil and gas were discovered, mines located and developed. In fact, the people were too busy adjusting themselves to constantly expanding conditions to halt long enough to fairly invoice their resources. They have as yet only touched the fringe of possibilities. No state in the Union entered statehood with such unbounded prospects.

The new state contains 73,000 square miles, with about 1,500,000 people. It will have five representatives in congress, besides the two senators—more than any one of 16 smaller states. The statehood bill provides that Guthrie shall remain the capital until 1915, when its future location shall be decided by a vote of the people. All public lands, agricultural and mining, go to the school fund, and the sale of these lands is prohibited till 1915, but they may be leased for the benefit of the school fund. The bill provides that the new state constitution shall prohibit the sale of liquor for 25 years in the Indian Territory part of the state, including all Indian reservations in Oklahoma; and shall continue such prohibition after the 25 years unless the constitution be changed. Whether this is keeping faith with the Indian nations to forever prohibit the sale of liquor in their territory is a matter of opinion. In the life of an individual 25 years is some, but in the life of a state it is but a "watch in the night," as the great lawgiver said. If, however, the present sentiment against liquor crystallizes into action, the saloon will be a thing of the past, and out of the way, ere the 25 years are ended.

To a northern eye Oklahoma has a more natural appearance than Indian Territory. The farms are better tilled, the young orchards more thrifty and extensive, the barns more substantial, the farm houses more inviting. From the railroads the prospect reminds one much of the Miami valley in Ohio. From the Kansas line to Oklahoma City the country is just rolling enough to give elasticity to the vision. No old houses or tumble-down barns can be seen. Everything is new, young, vigorous. Nor are there any old forests. Just prairies rescued from primeval conditions.

Every farm has an outside cellar, or cave, much like the cellars of pioneer days in the north and east. They are built on the side of a slight elevation, and entered from the lower level. The passer wonders to meet them here, till he learns that they are cyclone cellars, and considered an essential part of the equipment of the farmer in this land of breezes. They have the genuine article here.

The land is not as fertile, taken as a whole, as is Indian Territory. Much of the soil has a reddish hue—some a dark red, resembling pressed brick. The darker the color the richer the soil, it is asserted. As a background for a thrifty crop of growing wheat or alfalfa, it has a queer look. Some farmers complain of the poverty of the soil, and are casting longing looks toward the rich bottom lands in the Creek and other nations, in the hope that when the land restrictions are removed they may settle in the real "garden of the southwest."

Some "real thing" Indians were on the "Katy" train from the Osage nation into Oklahoma. They were a greasy lot. The squaws were a trifle more presentable, but the braves were big, fat, lazy "duffers," half dressed in variegated colors, a dirty handkerchief encircling their unkempt locks as a badge of tribal honor, unwashed and sweltering in the torrid heat and flying dust. The sight was "disgusting"—that is the only word to do it justice. Yet they were treated with consideration, never offended and allowed the privileges of the whites.

It is one of the marvels of human prejudice that it is so, when at the same time clean, bright, tastily clad negroes were denied these same privileges and treated as underlings. It is the way of the people here, but it takes a long time for such logic to filter through a northern cranium, and though, in courtesy to his friends of the south, he may say little, it does violence to his sense of justice.

There are many rough and mountainous parts of the new state, and in places the scenery is of surpassing beauty and grandeur. Between the Osage nation and Oklahoma proper flows the Arkansas river. Just across lies the city of Cleveland, a great oil center. From the car window one can count at a glance a hundred oil derricks. Many more can be seen—far and near, in the valley, on the hilltops and even on the summit of mountains. The city of Bartellsville, in the Osage nation, and Tulsa, in the Creek nation, have sprung into prominence in the past few months as oil centers, and bid fair to rival Cleveland.

The ends of the earth meet here. Everything and everybody goes — save the negro. At one of the stops of the "Katy" flyer a rush was made for the lunch counter. A Spaniard, in a wide sombrero, led the procession. He was a jolly fat fellow, singing and whistling and laughing all the way, and a strapping specimen of physical man. He had "picked up" a skinny little Indian, with a red ribbon in his black hair and a goose feather stuck in his hat. The Spaniard danced across the lunch room to the measure of some Spanish fandango, threw his left leg over the stool and swung gracefully into eating attitude at the counter. At his heels came the Indian, imitating every movement, with equal grace and rhythm, till he reached the stool. It was a bit high for his short legs, but with a strenuous effort he landed safely. A United States soldier brought up the rear, and they ate side by side—the only ground of fellowship being their appetite. The Spaniard could not understand the soldier nor the Indian, nor could they him, but they made motions and laughed, and were real chummy.

Politics keeps to the boiling point here as a daily diet. A Guthrie clubwoman at a recent meeting gave this recipe for an "Oklahoma Political Pudding:"

"Take one large candidate for office, worthy but unorganized, and carefully cut away all marks of respectability. Tear such candidate into shreds and place shreds into a large organization bowl, with sufficient belittling falsehood about the candidate to entirely cover the shreds. Add as much again false praise of a rival candidate, and stir the mixture thoroughly with an egg beater. Be very careful to pour off any drops of human kindness which may accidentally accumulate. Pour into deep tins and bake in a hot partisan oven until the individuality of the candidate is destroyed. Serve in small dishes with the sauce of political necessity and convenience."

All of which is respectfully referred to the present "legal" crisis in Toledo.

Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City has 35,000 people. It is already a cosmopolitan city and aspires to be the metropolis of the southwest. This is no idle dream, either. It is 350 miles south of Kansas City, 275 miles north of Dallas, and has no rival in a radius of 300 miles. It is the same distance from San Francisco as from Boston, and as far from Chicago as is New Orleans. Of necessity it must become sufficient unto itself, and must have diversified industries, manufactures, etc., not only to employ its working people, but to become a distributing center for its tributary agricultural and mining communities. It is in the geographical center of the new state, and may become the capital after 1815, though the people care little for this.

Four trunk railroads, with several divisions, enter the city—one passing through the center of the business section. This is unfortunate, with its dangerous crossings, but the railroad was there first, and the city "sort o' grew" around the tracks.

Schools, hotels, churches, parks, blocks, fine residences are in profusion. Several of the downtown churches have already outgrown their places of worship, and moved out toward the suburbs and built modern edifices which are a credit to any city. There are no sky-scrapers yet, as there is plenty of room to spread out. The suburbs are on high, rolling ground, and the university and educational institutions, with the hospitals, are located there.

The day was a delight—fresh and pure from the hand of God. The morning air was cool and bracing. Not a cloud passed the horizon from morn till even. The thermometer climbed industriously till (to a northerner) it was a midsummer blaze, and only the 22d of April. The difference in the temperature between the sunny and shady sides of the street was remarkable. The sunny side was sweltering, with scarcely a breath of air. Cross to the shady side, and in a trice the cool, refreshing breeze seemed to bring back the springtime. After sundown the thermometer dropped rapidly and the breeze stiffened till anxious eyes gazed out over the horizon to see if a "fresher" was brewing. The night was gratefully cool, after such a hot day, and is an ever-present guarantee of rereshing sleep.

All shades of political and religious beliefs are here. All fads and isms flaunt their peculiarities, and there seems to be room for them all. The discontented are here: the socialist opposing all things, especially the churches; the man with a panacea for all ills of man and state; the poor as well as the rich; the strife against oppressive conditions and keen competition, etc. Fraternal orders, with their charity and helpfulness, also abound, while ladies' clubs and societies flourish as in Toledo.

The seventeenth anniversary of the "run" was celebrated that afternoon with a reunion and banquet. Around the festive board sat prominent and wealthy citizens, who had come to the territory to seek a home, rich only in the hope and determination to win success for their loved ones. One of the parks was donated to the city by a "runner," an old Indian scout. Of course there was much hard digging between the "run" and now, but not harder nor more continuous than done by many a man back in the east, who is still plugging away for a mere livelihood. No doubt about it—the "run" was taking the floodtide on to fortune for many a boomer, and there is a bright day ahead for the latest star in Old Glory.

Stories of Animal Life.

Lion and the Bicycle.

A amusing story of a cycle ride in south Rhodesia is told by Mr. Tom Redpath, a mining prospector.

Cycling one day from a place called Hartley to look at some mining property, a distance of 25 miles, he was alarmed on turning a corner to meet a full-grown lion.

"Whether he thought my bicycle was an infernal machine," he said, "or whether he recognized me as an Australian and something to be avoided, I don't know; but I can assure you, after I had somersaulted over him, I was greatly relieved to see him put his tail between his legs and streak for the horizon.—Melbourne Argus.

Chamois Comes to Town.

The chamois, it seems, like the mouse, can be of the town as well as of the country. Sometimes he grows weary of the wild luxury of freedom among the crags and develops urban inclinations.

A couple of recent cases of the kind are recorded. At Vevey the other day a chamois was seen stalking quietly to the lake, but owing to a crowd giving rough pursuit it took refuge, not by flight to the snow line, but in a henroost. A day or two after a chamois was met calmly enjoying the cool of the evening in the streets, also at Vevey. He was handed over to the prefect.—London Globe.

Horse Fond of Tobacco.

Billie, the horse that works in patrol wagon No. 1, is a lover of good tobacco when he gets it in plug tobacco form. When a chew of tobacco is given him he seems to smile with pleasure.

To all appearances he had rather be treated to a plug of tobacco than to his regular allotment of hay and oats, and when any of the policemen, the fireman at the station at which he is kept or any man approaches his head, he at once searches and whinnies for his chew. Billie is a big animal, a retired fire horse, and still one of the fastest and strongest in the city. He is a lover of children.—Vincennes correspondence Indianapolis News.

Biggest Panther Killed.

"Buck" Lancaster, a Comanche county cowman, claims to have killed the biggest panther ever measured in the southwest, on a recent hunting trip. The animal was 11 feet in length and stood several inches higher than the ordinary panther, and weighed nearly twice as much as the average.

It was killed on a big cattle ranch, where its hide is still preserved. Lancaster was on a roundup of the ranch when he looked over the edge of a precipice and saw the animal. He at once shot at it with a Winchester rifle, the ball striking the animal in the eye and going clear through its head.—Lawton correspondence St. Louis Republic.

Dogs Bring Tidings of Master.

Francesco Esthemney, a sheepherder, recently was found drowned in a reservoir near Wyandotte.

Esthemney was in the habit of eating lunch near the reservoir, and it is supposed, becoming overheated, that he decided to take a bath. He constructed a rude craft, which he had evidently pushed into the water, and, jumping in after it, missed it and sank, as he could not swim.

When he did not return to his flock of sheep his two faithful dogs started in search of him, located his clothes, and brought searchers to the spot.—Orville correspondence Sacramento Bee.

Chicago's First Black Lamb.

There's a black baby lamb at Washington park—the first one ever born in Chicago, the park officials say. Its black mamma came to the fold in the south side pleasure grounds a month ago, when the commissioners bought a flock of 150 sheep. It was the only dusky ewe in the lot, and it attracted a lot of attention.

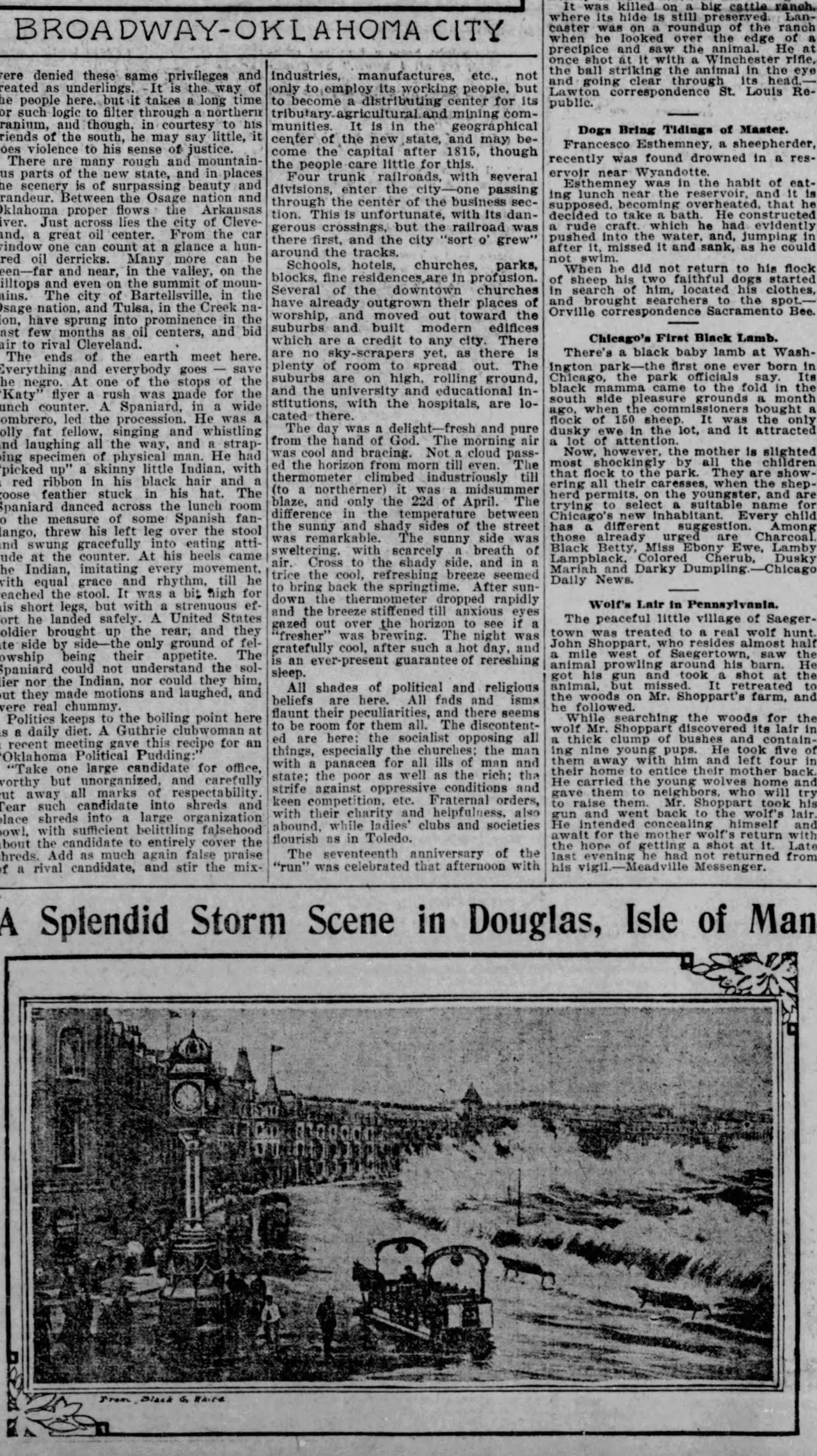
Now, however, the mother is slighted most shockingly by all the children that flock to the park. They are showering all their caresses, when the shepherd permits, on the youngster, and are trying to select a suitable name for Chicago's new inhabitant. Every child has a different suggestion. Among those already urged are Charcoal, Black Betty, Miss Ebony Ewe, Lamby Lampblack, Colored Cherub, Dusky Mariah and Darky Dumpling.—Chicago Daily News.

Wolf's Lair in Pennsylvania.

The peaceful little village of Saegertown was treated to a real wolf hunt. John Shoppart, who resides almost half a mile west of Saegertown, saw the animal prowling around his barn. He got his gun and took a shot at the animal, but missed. It retreated to the woods on Mr. Shoppart's farm, and he followed.

While searching the woods for the wolf Mr. Shoppart discovered its lair in a thick clump of bushes and containing nine young pups. He took five of them away with him and left four in their home to entice their mother back. He carried the young wolves home and gave them to neighbors, who will try to raise them. Mr. Shoppart took his gun and went back to the wolf's lair. He intended concealing himself and await for the mother wolf's return with the hope of getting a shot at it. Late last evening he had not returned from his vigil.—Meadville Messenger.

A Splendid Storm Scene in Douglas, Isle of Man



ALL FISHES NOT DUMB

Many Dwellers of the Deep Capable of Uttering Sounds.

"Although fishes are generally thought of as creatures that are entirely dumb, there are, as a matter of fact, certain species of fish that are capable of uttering sound," says a scientist in the service of the fish commission at Washington.

This expert affords the following instances:

A huge fish, with big, grinding teeth, that dwells in salt water and is found all along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida, is called "the drum" because of the deep, booming noises it makes.

The drum feeds by preference on oysters and mussels, and when in a shallow bay on the oyster beds it is often possible on a still night to hear the booming of these fishes.

Another salt water fish, the beautiful, trout-like squeteague, utters a croak, extremely musical, much like that of a bullfrog.

Still another croaker is a fish allied to the squeteague known as croaker.

The sea-robin, so-called because of its magnificent crimson fins—as big as a bird's wings just behind his head—is another fish with a voice. He utters a deep squawk when he is caught, which squawk is repeated every time he is touched.

The little puffer, or swell fish, which is possessed of the ability to puff itself up into a perfectly round ball, gives vent to a hoarse, chucking sound as re performs his little "stunt." At the same time he may grind his sharp teeth, so that he is distinctly audible a few feet away.

The rabbit fish, the trunk fish and the cow fish, all armed with prominent teeth, grind and gnash them after the manner of the swell fish.

The ugly skate curls itself up after being caught, and grunts, groans and gasps in a variety of ways.

The porpoise, which is not a true fish despite his appearance, is known as puffer or puffer pig by reason of his ability to puff so loudly that a school can be heard for miles when the weather is calm.

Carp and gold fish frequently make curious noises, but not in the sense of sound as here used. The noises made by them are merely the result of their approaching the surface of the water and blowing out air bubbles till a noise is produced.—Philadelphia Record.

WATERMELONS ARE HERE.

Ah's feelin' mighty happy,
Ah's feelin' mighty glad;
Ma frien', dey's almos' nothin'
Jes now could make me sad;
De reason Ah's so joyful,
En filled clah up wif cheer,
Es simply 'cause Ah noticed
De watahmelon's here.

Ah lubs dat ole fried chicken,
It mek a hit wif me;
De cohn-pohn en de lasses
Es sweet es sweet kin be;
But in de good ole summah
Dem things doan' tas' so fine—
Jes keep 'em all en gimme
Dat melon, frien', in mine.
—Denver Post.

NERVE OF FAIR EXPLORERS

Some Have Set Foot Where No White Man Ever Ventured.

There will soon be coming to England the famous woman explorer, Miss Mary Hall, who arrived the other day at Khartoum, after traversing Africa from south to north, says Pearson's Weekly. Starting from Chinde, on the coast of Portuguese East Africa nine months ago, Miss Hall sailed up the Zambesi and Shire rivers until she reached Port Herald, whence she traveled by rail to Chiromo. Borne on a hammock by natives to Blantyre, in Nyassaland, and thence to Abercorn, on the south of Lake Tanganyika, which she crossed by boat, the intrepid lady eventually reached Lake Victoria Nyanza after walking miles and miles through German East Africa. During this twenty-eight days' journey Miss Hall saw no white people whatever. On her arrival at each place the natives, headed by their chief, brought her bananas, goats, beans, firewood and all kinds of presents, in return for which Miss Hall gave them calico, beads and salt. The native women, too, sat round her for hours at a time, alternately looking at her with wonder and feeling the intrepid woman's clothing. In many villages the natives had never seen a white man or woman before.

At the moment, too, another woman, Mrs. French Sheldon, famous also as a writer, is traveling in the unexplored regions of West Africa for the purpose of scientific and botanical research. Besides the native carriers she is accompanied only by a woman secretary. Mrs. French Sheldon is the greatest woman explorer alive. She has visited nearly every country in the world and has encircled the globe at least twice. She has tramped over 2,000 miles in the interior of Africa, has shot big game under nerve-trying conditions and has won the confidence of the natives by her powers to heal their sickness.

In her first journey to East Africa and on the announcement of her intention to visit the province under the rule of the cruel sultan of Mandara the German authorities endeavored to dissuade Mrs. French Sheldon, fearing harm would happen to her. But the old barbarian, who had never seen a white woman before and who had in vain offered 100 cows to any Arab who would bring him a white wife in his caravan, was too amazed to do more than to gaze at his visitor in awe and wonder. Even the hostile Masai, upon whose land no white man had at that time set foot and who were then considered the terror of all Africa, allowed her to visit their homes, took her to their native villages and intrusted her to their many of their state and family secrets.

Yet these Masai warriors, a horde of 1,000, dressed in monkey skins, with long hair streaming behind, carrying huge hide shields and eight-foot spears and having their faces bedaubed with paint and clay, would have frightened most men out of their wits.

Mrs. Peary, wife of the famous Arctic explorer, has accompanied her husband in a search for the north pole, but a far more hazardous undertaking was that of Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard, the first white person to visit the Nascaupee Indians.

This woman, who accompanied the mission of exploration which cost her husband his life by starvation, tramped across Labrador and penetrated wilds unknown to white men. Again and again her life hung on a thread; several times she was almost drowned on the perilous rapids, but eventually, with two companions only, she reached the Nascaupees and after a sojourn with them for several weeks returned safely to her New York home.

SHELLEY AT ETON.

Among the more celebrated of the names of Eton in my time I have a slight recollection of Shelley. He was captain of the Oppidans, I think, in 1810—a fair lad, who, I think, boarded at Bethel's.

I remember many odd freaks recorded of him. He bought a large brass cannon at an auction in Windsor ann harnessed many lower boys to draw it down into college. It was captured, I think, by one of the tutors and kept till the holidays at Hexter's.

I also remember that Shelley wrote a small book in one volume in which he collected together all the horrors he could think of. It was a farrago of what in those days we called pamphlets, little, thin sixpenny books of romance, which the boys in want of reading used to purchase. I quite forget the name of this work of Shelley's, nor have I ever met with it in after life.—Nineteenth Century.

THE HOLLADAY CASE

A TALE

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BY BURTON E. STEVENSON

AUTHOR OF "AT ODDS WITH THE REGENT," "A SOLDIER OF VIRGINIA," ETC.

CHAPTER XV—(Continued.)

"Remember, that would explain something which admits of no other reasonable explanation," went on my companion; "the barred windows and the behavior of the prisoner."

"It would explain that, certainly," I admitted, though, at first thought, the theory did not appeal to me. "You believe, then that Miss Holladay was forcibly abducted?"

"Undoubtedly. If her mind was going to give way at all, it would have done so at once, and not two weeks after the tragedy."

"But if she had brooded over it," I objetced.

"She wasn't brooding—at least, she had ceased to brood. You have Mr. Royce's word and the butler's word that she was getting better, brighter, quite like her old self again. Why should she relapse?"

"I don't know," I said helplessly. "The more I reason about it, the more unreasonable it all seems. Besides, that affair last night has upset me so that I can't think clearly. I feel that I was careless—that I wasn't doing my duty."

"I shouldn't worry about it; though, of course," she added a little severely, "you've realized by this time that you alone are to blame for Martigney's presence on the boat."

"But I had to go to the Jourdains,," I protested, "and I couldn't help their going to him—to have asked them not to go would have made them suspect me at once."

"Oh, yes; but, at least, you needn't have sent them. They might not have gone at all — certainly they wouldn't have gone so promptly—if you hadn't sent them."

"Sent them?" I repeated, and stared at her in amazement, doubting if I had heard aright.

"Yes, sent them," she said again, emphatically. "Why do you suppose they went to the hospital so early the next morning?"

"I supposed they had become suspicious of me."

"Nonsense! What possible reason could they have for becoming suspicious of you? On the contrary, it was because they were not suspicious of you, because they wished to please you, to air your room for you; because, in a word, you asked them to go—they went after the key to those padlocks on the window-shutters. Of course, Martigny had it."

For a moment, I was too nonplussed to speak; I could only stare at her. Then I found my tongue.

"Well, I was a fool, wasn't I?" I demanded bitterly. "To think that I shouldn't have foreseen that! I was so worked up over my discovery that night that I couldn't think of anything else. Of course, when they asked for the key, the whole story came out."

"I shouldn't blame myself too severely," laughed Miss Kemball, as she looked at my rueful countenance. "I myself think it's rather fortunate that he's on the boat."

"Fortunate? You don't mean that!"

"Precisely that. Suppose the Jourdains hadn't gone to him; he'd have left the hospital anyway in two or three days—he isn't the man to lie inactive when he knew you were searching for the fugitives. He'd have returned, then, to his apartment next to yours; your landlady would have told him that you had sailed for Europe, and he had only to examine this boat's passenger list to discover your name. So you see there wasn't so much lost, after all."

"But, at any rate," I pointed out, "he would still have been in America. He couldn't have caught us. We'd have had a good start of him."

"He couldn't have caught you, but a cablegram would have passed you in mid-ocean, warning his confederates. If they have time to conceal their prisoner, you'll never find her — your only hope is in catching them unprepared. And there's another reason — since he's on the boat, you've another opportunity — why not go and have a talk with him—that battle of wits you were looking forward to?"

"I'd thought of that," I said; "but I'm afraid I couldn't play the part."

"The part?"

"Of seeming not to suspect him, of being quite frank and open with him, of appearing to tell him all my plans. I'm afraid he'd see through me in the first moment and catch me tripping. It's too great a risk."

"The advantage would be on your side," she pointed out; "you could tell him so many things which he already knows, and which he has no reason to suspect you know he knows—it sounds terribly involved, doesn't it? But you understand?"

"Oh, yes; I understand."

"And then, it would be the natural thing for you to look him up as soon as you learned he was ill. To avoid him will be to confess that you suspect him."

"But his name isn't on the passenger list. If I hadn't happened to see him as he came on board, I'd probably not have known it at all."

"Perhaps he saw you at the same time."

"Then the fat's in the fire," I said. "If he knows I know he's on board, then he also knows that I suspect him! if he doesn't know, why, there's no reason for him to think that I'll find it out, unless he appears in the cabin; which doesn't seem probable."

She sat silent for a moment, looking out across the water.

"Perhaps you're right," she said at last; "there's no use taking any unnecessary risks. The thing appeals to me—I think I should enjoy a half-hour's talk with him, matching my wits against his."

"But yours are brighter than mine," I pointed out. "You've proved it pretty effectually in the last few minutes."

"No, I haven't; I've simply shown you that you overlooked one little thing. And I think you're right about the danger of going to Martigny. Our first duty is to Miss Holladay; we must rescue her before he can warn his confederates to place her out of our reach."

The unstudied way in which she said "our" filled me with an unreasoning happiness.

"But why should they bother with a prisoner at all? They didn't shink from striking down her father?"

"And they may not shrink from striking her down, at a favorable moment," she answered calmly. "It will be easier in France than in New York—they perhaps have the necessary preparations already made—they may be only hesitating—a warning from Martigny may turn the scale."

My hands were trembling at the thought of it. If we should really be too late!

"But I don't believe they'll go to such extremes, Mr. Lester," continued my companion. "I believe you're going to find her and solve the mystery. My theory doesn't solve it, you know; it only makes it deeper. The mystery, after all, is—who are these people?—why did they kill Mr. Holladay?—why have they abducted his daughter?—what is their plot?"

"Yes," I assented; and again I had a moment of confused perplexity, as of a man staring down into a black abyss.

"But after you find her," she asked, "what will you do with her?"

"Do with her? Why, take her home, of course."

"But she'll very probably be broken down, perhaps even on the verge of hysteria. Such an experience would upset any woman, I don't care how robust she may have been. She'll need rest and care. You must bring her to us at Paris, Mr. Lester."

I saw the wisdom of her words, and said so.

"That's very kind of you," I added. "I am sure Mr. Royce will agree—but we have first to find her, Miss Kemball."

I was glad for my own sake, too; the parting of tomorrow would not, then, be a final one. I should see her again. I tried to say something of this, but my tongue faltered and refused to shape the words.

She left me presently, and for an hour or more I sat there and looked, in every aspect at the theory she had suggested. Certainly, there was nothing to disprove it; and yet, as she had said, it merely served to deepen the mystery. Who were these people, I asked myself again, who dared to play so bold and desperate a game? The illegitimate daughter might, of course, impersonate Miss Holladay; but who was the elder woman? Her mother? Then the liaison must have taken place in France—her accent was not to be mistaken; but in France Mr. Holladay had been always with his wife. Besides, the younger woman spoke English perfectly. True, she had said only a few words—the hoarseness might have been affected to conceal a difference in voice—but how explain the elder woman's resemblance to Hiram Holladay's daughter? Could they both be illegitimate? But that was nonsense, for Mrs. Holladay had taken her into her life, had loved her——

And Martigny? Who was he? What was his connection with these women? That the crime had been carefully planned I could not doubt; and it had been carried out with surprising skill. There had been no nervous halting at the supreme moments, no hesitation nor drawing back; instead, a coolness of execution almost fiendish, arguing a hardened and practiced hand.

Doubtless it was Martigny who had arranged the plot, who had managed its development. And with what boldness! He had not feared to be present at the inquest; nor even to approach me and discuss the case with me. I tried to recall the details of our talk, impatient that I had paid so little heed to it. He had asked, I remembered, what would happen to Frances Holladay if she were found guilty. He had been anxious, then, to save her. He had—yes, I saw it now!—he had written the note which did save her; he had run the risk of discovery to get her free!

But why?

If I only had a clew; one thread to follow! One ray of light would be enough! Then I could see my way out of this hopeless tangle; I should know how to strike. But to stumble blindly onward in the dark—that might do more harm than good.

Yes, and there was another thing for me to guard against. What was to prevent him, the moment he stepped ashore, wiring to his confederates, warning them, telling them to flee? Or he might wait, watching us, until he saw that they were really in danger. In either event, they must easily escape; Miss Kemball had been right when she pointed out that our only hope was in catching them unprepared. If I could throw him off, deceive him, convince him that there was no danger!

The impulse was too strong to be resisted. In a moment I was on my feet—but, no—to surprise him would be to make him suspect! I called a steward.

"Take this card up to Monsieur Martigny," I said, "in 375 and ask if he is well enough to see me."

As he hurried away, a sudden doubt seized me; horrified at my hardihood, I opened my mouth to call him back. But I did not call; instead, I sank back into my chair and stared out across the water. Had I done well? Was it wise to tempt Providence? Would I prove a match for my enemy? The next half hour would tell. Perhaps he would not see me; he could plead illness; he might be really too ill.

"Monsieur Martigny," said the steward's voice at my elbow, "answers that he will be most pleased to see Monsieur Lester at once."

CHAPTER XVI

Martigny was lying back in his berth, smoking a cigaret, and, as I entered, he motioned me to a seat on the locker against the wall.

"It was most kind of you to come," he said, with his old smile.

"It was only by accident I learned you were on board," I explained, as I sat down. "You're getting better?"

"I believe so; though this physician is—what you call—an alarmist—most of them are, indeed; the more desperate the illness, the more renowned the cure! Is it not so? He has even forbidden me cigarets, but I prefer to die than to do without them. Will you not have one?" and he motioned to the pile that lay beside him.

"Thank you," I said, selected one and lighted it. "You cigarets are not to be resisted. But if you are so ill, why did you attempt the voyage? Was it not imprudent?"

"A sudden call of business," he explained airily; "unexpected but—what you call—imperative. Besides, this bed is the same as any other. You see, I have a week of rest."

"The doctor—it was he who mentioned your name to me—it was not on the sailing list——"

"No." He was looking at me sharply. "I came on board at the last moment—the need was ver' sudden, as I have said. I had not time to engage a stateroom."

"That explains it. Well, the doctor told me that you were bedfast."

"Yes—since the voyage began I have not left it. I shall not rise until we reach Havre tomorrow."

I watched him as he went through the familiar motion of lighting a second cigarette from the first one. In the half-light of the cabin, I had not at first perceived how ill he looked; now, I saw the dark patches under the eyes, the livid and flabby face, the shaking hand. And for the first time, with a little shock, I realized how near he had been to death.

"But you, Mistair Lester," he was saying, "how does it occur that you also are going to France? I did not know you contemplated——"

"No," I answered calmly, for I had seen that the question was inevitable and I even welcomed it, since it gave me opportunity to get my guns to going. "No; the last time I saw you, I didn't contemplate it, but a good deal has happened since then. Would you care to hear? Are you strong enough to talk?"

Oh, how I relished tantalizing him!

"I should like very exceedingly to hear," he assured me, and shifted his position a little, so that his face was in the shadow. "The beams of light through the shutter make my eyes to hurt," he added.

So he mistrusted himself; so he was not finding the part an easy one, either! The thought gave me new courage, new audacity.

"You may remember," I began, "that I told you once that if I ever went to work on the Holladay case, I'd try first to find the murderess. I succeeded in doing it the very first day."

"Ah!" he breathed. "And after the police had failed! That was, indeed, remarkable. How did you accomplish it?"

"By the merest chance—by great good fortune. I was making a search of the French quarter, house by house, when, on Houston street, I came to a restaurant, the Cafe Jourdain. A bottle of superieur set Jourdain's tongue to wagging; I pretended I wanted a room; he dropped a word, the merest hint; and, in the end, I got the whole story. It seems there was not only one woman, there were two."

"Yes?"

"Yes—and a man whose name was Betuny or Bethune, or something like that. But I didn't pay much attention to him—he doesn't figure in the case. He didn't even get away with the women. The very day I set out on my search, he was picked up on the streets somewhere suffering with apoplexy and taken to a hospital, so nearly dead that it was a question whether he would recover. So he's out of it. The Jourdains told me that the women had sailed for France."

"You will pardon me," said my hearer, "but in what way did you make sure that they were the women you desired?"

"By the younger one's resemblance to Miss Holladay," I answered, lying with a glibness which surprised myself. "The Jourdains maintained that a photograph of Miss Holladay was really one of their lodger."

I heard him draw a deep breath, but he kept his face under admirable control.

"Ah, yes," he said. "That was exceedingly clever. I should never have thought of that. That is worthy of Monsieur Lecoq. And so you follow them to France—but, surely, you have some more—what you call—definite address than that, Mistair Lester!"

I could feel his eyes burning out from the shadows; I was thankful for the cigaret—it helped me to preserve an indifferent countenance.

"No," I said. "It seems rather a wild-goose chance, doesn't it? But you could advise me, Mr. Martigny. Where would it be best for me to search for them?"

He did not answer for a moment, and I took advantage of the opportunity to select a second cigaret and light it. I dared not remain unoccupied; I dared not meet his eyes; I trembled to see that my hand was not wholly steady.

"That," he began slowly, at last, "seems to me a most—ah!—difficult affair, Mistair Lester. To search for three people through all France—there seems little hope of succes. Yet I should think it most likely that they have gone to Paris."

I nodded. "That was my own theory," I agreed. "But to find them in Paris, seems also impossible."

"Not if one uses the police," he said. "It could, most probably, be soon achieved, if you requested the police to assist you."

"But, my dear sir," I protested, "I can't use the police. Miss Holladay, at least, has committed no crime; she has simply chosen to go away without informing us."

"You will permit me to say, then, Mistair Lester," he observed, with just a touch of irony, "that I fail to comprehend your anxiety concerning her."

I felt that I had made a misstep; that I had need to go carefully.

"It is not quite so simple as that," I explained. "The last time we saw Miss Holladay she told us that she was ill, and intended to go to her country home for a rest. Instead of going there, she sailed for France, without informing anyone—indeed, doing everything she could to escape detection. That conduct seems so eccentric that we feel in duty bound to investigate it. Besides, two days before she left she received from us a hundred thousand dollars in cash."

I saw him move uneasily on his bed, after all, this advantage of mine was no small one. No wonder he grew restless

STUPENDOUS UNDERTAKING IS THE ERIE AND OHIO SHIP CANAL

Washington, July 21.—It is asserted positively that the Lake Erie and Ohio River ship canal will be completed before the Panama canal is fairly started. The promoters say that $100,000 has already been spent in preliminary work and within two or three months the project will be financed. The money for building the canal has been virtually raised, but the project is such a large one that it will require some time to complete the organization of the company.

The construction of this great waterway is the largest enterprise that has been undertaken by private capital in recent years. Without government aid other than a federal charter, which was authorized by an act of congress in the last days of the session, Pittsburg capitalists propose to expend from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 on the undertaking. The lowest estimate placed upon the probable cost of the construction of the main channel of the canal is $45,000,000. Besides this work, which comprises about 100 miles of a new channel, which is to be built by the company, two branches are proposed, and it will be necessary to make extensive improvements upon the Beaver and Ohio rivers, which will be utilized by the canal for part of the distance between the lake and Pittsburg, which is the southern terminus of the canal.

In order to secure water for the canal it will be necessary to build an immense feeder canal, which will, in itself, be a project of considerable magnitude. As the highest point of the canal will be 317 feet above the lake and 180 feet above the Ohio river, the builders of the canal must rely on other sources for the water supply. It will be secured from the headwaters of the Allegheny, in Pennsylvania, will be stored in a great reservoir in the neighborhood of Conneaut Lake, and will be brought across to the canal at Jefferson, in Ashtabula county. This feeder canal will be about eight feet deep, 50 feet in width and 35 miles in length. In addition to this, a second great feeder reservoir will be constructed a short distance north of Niles. This reservoir will form an artificial lake about eight miles long and almost a mile in width.

While the depth of the main channel has not yet been decided, it will probably be 15 feet. The narrowest parts of the canal will be 165 feet, while at places where rivers are canalized it will reach a greater width.

This ship canal, in the opinion of the large capitalists of Pittsburg, is a commercial necessity to that great industrial center. The traffic on the great lakes has grown to such proportions that the heads of the large industries in Pittsburg are clamoring for deep water connections with the inland seas. Some of the most conservative financiers of Pittsburg are of the opinion that Pittsburg cannot maintain its supremacy in the iron industries without this canal, and consequently are ready to spend millions upon the project.

under this revelation of secrets which were not secrets!

"Ah!" he said softly; and again, "Ah! Yes, that seems peculiar. Yet, perhaps, if you had waited for a letter——"

"Suppose we had waited, and there had been no letter—suppose, in consequence of waiting, we should be too late?"

"Too late? Too late for what, Mistair Lester? What is it you fear for her?"

"I don't know," I answered, "but something — something. At least, we could not assume the responsibility of delay."

"No," he agreed; "perhaps not. You are doubtless quite right to investigate. I wish you success—I wish that I myself might aid you, there is so much of interest in the case to me; but I fear that to be impossible. I must rest—I who have so many affairs calling me, so little desire to rest! Is not the fate ironical?"

And he breathed a sigh, which was doubtless genuine enough.

"Will you go to Paris?" I asked.

"Oh, no; not at once. At Havre I shall meet my agent and transact my affairs with him. Then I shall seek some place of quiet along the coast."

"Yes," I said to myself, with leaping heart, "Etretat!" But I dared not speak the word.

"I shall write to you," he added, "when I have settled. Where do you stay at Paris?"

"We haven't decided yet," I said.

"We?" he repeated.

"Didn't I tell you? Mr. Royce, our junior partner, is with me—he's had a breakdown in health, too, and needed a rest."

"It is no matter where you stay," he said; "I shall write to you at the poste restante. I should like both you and your friend to be my guests before you return to Amer-ric'."

There was a courtesy, a cordiality in his tone which almost disarmed me. Such a finished scoundrel! It seemed a shame that I couldn't be friends with him, for I enjoyed him so thoroughly.

"We shall be glad to accept," I answered, knowing in my heart that the invitation would never be made. "You're very kind."

He waved his hand deprecatingly, then let it fall upon the bed with a gesture of weariness. I recognized the sign of dismissal. I was ready to go; I had accomplished all I could hope to accomplish; if I had not already disarmed his suspicions, I could never do so.

"I am tiring you!" I said, starting up. "How thoughtless of me!"

"No," he protested; "no;" but his voice was almost inaudible.

"I will go," I said. "You must pardon me. I hope you will soon be better," and I closed the door behind me with his murmured thanks in my ears.

It was not till after dinner that I found opportunity to relate to Miss Kemball the details of my talk with Martigny. She listened quietly until I had finished; then she looked at me smilingly.

"Why did you change your mind?" she asked.

"The adventure tempted me—those are your own words. I thought perhaps I might be able to throw Martigny off the track."

"And do you think you succeeded?"

"I don't know," I answered doubtfully. "He may have seen clear through me."

"Oh, I don't believe him superhuman! I believe you suceeded."

"We shall know tomorrow," I suggested.

"Yes—and you must keep up the deception till the last moment. Remember, he will be watching you. He musn't see you take the train for Etretat."

"I'll do my best," I said.

"And don't make mountains out of molehills. You see, you've been distrusting yourself needlessly. One mustn't be too timid!"

"Do you think I'm too timid?" I demanded, eager instantly to prove the contrary.

But she saw the light in my eyes, I suppose, for she drew away, almost imperceptibly.

"Only in some things," she retorted, and silenced me.

The evening passed and the last day came. We sighted land soon after breakfast—the hight white cliffs of Cape La Hague—vague at first, but slowly lifting as we plowed on into the bay, with the crowded roofs of Havre far ahead.

I was standing at the rail beside Miss Kemball, filled with the thought of our imminent good-bye, when she turned to me suddenly.

"Don't forget Martigny," she cautioned. "Wouldn't you better see him again?"

"I thought I'd wait till we landed," I said; "then I can help him off the boat and see him well away from the station. He's too ill to be very lively on his feet. We shouldn't have any trouble dodging him."

"Yes; and be careful. He mustn't suspect Etretat. But look at that clump of houses yonder—aren't they picturesque?"

They were picturesque, with their high red roofs and yellow gables and striped awnings; yet I didn't care to look at them. I was glad to perceive what a complicated business it was, getting our boat to the quay, for I was jealous of every minute; but it was finally accomplished in the explosive French manner, and after a further short delay the gangplank was run out.

"And now," said my companion, holding out her hand, "we must say good-bye."

"Indeed, not!" I protested. "See, there go your mother and Royce. They're evidently expecting us to follow. We'll have to help you with your baggage."

"Our baggage goes through to Paris—we make our declarations there."

"At least, I must take you to the train."

"You are risking everything!" she cried. "We can say good-bye here as well as on the platform."

"I don't think so," I said.

"I have already said good-bye to all my other friends!"

"But I refuse to be treated just like all the others," and I started with her down the gangplank.

She looked at me from the corner of her eyes, her lips trembling between indignation and amusement.

"Do you know," she said deliberately, "I am beginning to fear that you are obstinate, and I abhor obstinate people."

"I'm not at all obstinate," I objected. "I'm simply contending for my rights."

"Your rights?"

"My right to be with you as long as I can, for one."

"Are there others?"

"Many others. Shall I enumerate them?"

"No," she said, "we haven't time. Here is mother."

They were to take the company's special train to Paris, which was waiting on the wharf, two hundred feet away, and we slowly pushed our way toward it. In the clamor and hurry and confusion wholly Latin, there was no chance for intelligent converse. The place was swarming with people, each of them, as it seemed to me, on the verge of hysteria. Someone, somewhere, was shouting "En voiture!" in a stentorian voice. Suddenly, we found our way blocked by a uniformed official, who demanded to see our tickets.

"You can't come any further, I'm afraid," said Mrs. Kemball, turning to us. "We'll have to say good-bye," and she held out her hand. "But we'll soon see you both again in Paris. You have the address?"

"Oh, yes!" I assured her; I felt that there was no danger of my ever forgetting it.

"Very well, then; we shall look for you," and she shook hands with both of us.

For an instant, I felt another little hand in mine, a pair of blue eyes smiled up at me in a way——

"Good-bye, Mr. Lester," said a voice. "I shall be all impatience till we meet again."

"So shall I," and I brightened. "That was nice of you, Miss Kemball."

"Oh, I shall be anxious to hear how you succeeded," she retorted. "You will bring Miss Holladay to us?"

"If we find her, yes."

"Then, again, good-bye."

She waved her hand, smiling, and was lost in the crowd.

"Come on, Lester," said Mr. Royce's voice. "There's no use standing staring here. We've got our own journey to look after," and he started back along the platform.

Then, suddenly, I remembered Martigny.

"I'll be back in a minute," I called, and ran up the gang plank. "Has M. Martigny left the ship yet?" I inquired of the first steward I met.

"Martigny?" he repeated. "Martigny? Let me see."

"The sick gentleman in 375," I prompted.

"Oh, yes," he said. "I do not know, monsieur."

"Well, no matter. I'll find out myself."

I mounted to the upper deck, and knocked at the door of 375. There was no response. After a moment I tried the door, but it was locked. The window, however, was partly open and, shading my eyes with my hands, I peer inside. The stateroom was empty.

A kind of panic seized me as I turned away. Had he, indeed, seen through our artifice? In attempting to blind him had I merely uncovered my own plans? Or—and my cheeks burned at the thought!—was he so well intrenched that he had no fear of me? Were his plans so well laid that it mattered not to him whither I went or what I did? After all, I had no assurance of success at Etretat—no proof that the fugitives had gone there—no reasonable grounds to believe that we should find them. Perhaps, indeed, Paris would be a better place to look for them; perhaps Martigny's advice had really been well meant.

I passed a moment of heart-rending uncertainty; I saw quite clearly what a little, little chance of success we had. But I shook the feeling off, sought the lower deck, and inuired again for Martigny. At last, the ship's doctor told me that he had seen the sick man safely to a carriage, and had heard him order the driver to proceed to the Hotel Continental.

"And, frankly, Mr. Lester," added the doctor, "I am glad to be so well rid of him. It is most fortunate that he did not die on the voyage. In my opinion, he is very near the end."

I turned away with a lighter heart. From a dying man there could not be much to fear. So I hunted up Mr. Royce, and found him, finally, endeavoring to extract some information from a supercilious official in a gold-laced uniform.

It was, it seemed, a somewhat complicated proceeding to get to Etretat. In half an hour, a train would leave for Beuzeville, where we must transfer to another line to Les Ifs; there a second transfer would be necessary before we could reach our destination. How long would it take? Our informant shrugged his shoulders with fine nonchalance. It was impossible to say. There had been a heavy storm two days before, which had blown down wires and damaged the little spur of track between Les Ifs and the sea. Trains were doubtless running again over the branch, but we could not, probably, reach Etretat before morning.

Amid this jumble of uncertainties, one definite fact remained—a train was to leave in half an hour, which we must take. So we hurried back to the boat, made our declaration, had our boxes examined perfunctorily and passed, bought our tickets, saw our baggage transferred, tipped a dozen people, more or less, and finally were shut into a compartment two minutes before the hour.

Then, in that first moment of inactivity, the fear of Martigny came back to me. Had he really gone to the hotel? Had he deemed us not worth watching? Or had he watched? Was he on the train with us? Was he able to follow? The more I thought of him, the more I doubted my ability to deceive him.

I looked out cautiously from the window, up and down the platform, but saw no sign of him, and in a moment more we rattled slowly away over the switches. I sank bank into my seat with a sigh of relief. Perhaps I had really blinded him!

An hour's run brought us to Beuzeville, where we were dumped out, together with our luggage, in a little frame station. An official informed us that we must wait there three hours for the train for Les Ifs. Beyond that? He could not say. We might possibly reach Etretat next day.

"How far is Les Ifs from here?" inquired my companion.

"About twelve kilometers, monsieur."

"And from there to Etretat?"

"Is twenty kilometers more, monsieur."

"Thirty-two kilometers, altogether," said Mr. Royce. "That about twenty miles. Why can't we drive, Lester? We ought to cover it easily in three hours—four at the most."

Certainly it seemed better than waiting on the uncertain railway, and we sat at once about the work of finding a vehicle. I could be of little use, since English was an unknown tongue at Beuzeville, and even Mr. Royce's French was sorely taxed, but we succeeded at last in securing a horse and light trap, together with a driver who claimed to know the road. All this had taken time, and the sun was setting when we finally drove away northward.

The road was smooth and level—they manage their road-making better in France—and we bowled along at a good rate past cultivated fields with little dwellings like doll-houses dotted here and there. Occasionally we passed a man or woman trudging along the road, but as the darkness deepened, it became more and more deserted. In an hour and a half from Beuzeville we reached Les Ifs, and here we stopped for a light supper. We had cause to congratulate ourselves that we had learned that no train would start for Etretat until morning. The damage wrought by the storm of two days before had not yet been repaired, the wires were still down, and we were warned that the road was badly washed in places.

Luckily for us, the moon soon arose, so that we got forward without much difficulty, though slowly; and an hour before midnight we pulled up triumphantly before the Hotel Blanquet, the principal inn of Etretat. We lost no time in getting to bed, for we wished to be up betimes in the morning, and I fell asleep with the comforting belief that we had at last eluded Monsieur Martigny.

(To be Continued.)

The Best Guaranty of Merit Is Open Publicity.

Every bottle of Dr. Pierce's world-famed medicines leaving the great laboratory at Buffalo, N. Y., has printed upon its wrapper all the ingredients entering into its composition. This fact alone places Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines *in a class all by themselves.* They cannot be classed with patent or secret medicines because they are neither. This is why so many unprejudiced physicians prescribe them and recommend them to their patients. They know what they are composed of, and that the ingredients are those endorsed by the most eminent medical authorities.

The further fact that neither Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart regulator and blood purifier, nor his "Favorite Prescription" for weak, over-worked, broken-down, nervous women, contains any alcohol, also entitles them to a place all by themselves.

Many years ago, Dr. Pierce discovered that chemically pure glycerine, of proper strength, is a better solvent and preservative of the medicinal principles residing in our indigenous, or native, medicinal plants than is alcohol; and, furthermore, that it possesses valuable medicinal properties of its own, being demulcent, nutritive, antiseptic, and a most efficient antiferment.

Neither of the above medicines contains alcohol, or any harmful, habit-forming drug, as will be seen from a glance at the formula printed on each bottle wrapper. **They are safe to use and potent to cure.**

Not only do physicians prescribe the above, non-secret medicines largely, but the most intelligent people employ them—people who would not think of using the ordinary patent, or secret medicines. Every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines has the strongest kind of an endorsement from leading medical writers of the several schools of practice. No other medicines put up for like purposes has any such *professional* endorsement.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good." Easy to take as candy.

DOGS THAT KNOW FRENCH ONLY

Smart Language of Canine World—Some Pets Understand No Other.

"Oh, it's just a waste of breath to speak English to Bijou, for he doesn't understand anything but French," was the statement made by the owner of a beautiful Pomeranian to a guest who had been trying in vain to make friends with the pet dog of his hostess. "In fact, we don't want him to hear English spoken for fear he'll get the two languages mixed and that would be a pity, as he understands French so perfectly."

"I suppose it seems ridiculous, but I know at least a dozen pet dogs who don't understand a single word of English, not a syllable. They know everything that's said to them in French, but the minute any one speaks English they assume the most bored expression you ever saw on any dog's face.

"You can order them all you like in English, all to no purpose. The poor little dears simply don't know what you're talking about, but one command in French will reduce them to subjection in a second."

Just now in New York the French understanding dog is much sought after. Holding a beautiful spaniel on her lap, a pet dog enthusiast explained the other day why French was the accepted language of the thoroughly smart dog world.

"We have three dogs in our family and not one of them understands a word of English," she said. "This may seem strange, but when you consider how many New York families spend several months each year on the Continent, traveling with French chauffeurs, French maids, French governesses for the children, you can readily understand how easily French becomes the adopted language of the household. In fact, if you listen to the groups of children on their way to school in the morning with their governesses you'll find that twice as much French is spoken as English. I've noticed it myself many a morning on Fifth avenue, when I've accompanied the dogs and the children to school.

"Consequently, the dogs don't hear much else spoken but French and that's why when English is spoken in their presence it makes absolutely no impression upon them. Our dogs are with the children or myself constantly. They walk and drive with us.

"In the nursery the children include the dogs in all their games. These are in French and the dogs understand every word that's said. I've seen the children play the same games in English, but the dogs absolutely refuse to take part in the performance. It's funny, but it's true.—New York Sun.

HINTS FOR BATHERS.

Inexperienced Persons Overstay Their Time in the Water.

With the opening of the city baths and the exodus to the seashore the bathing season has fairly commenced. How to get the most out of a good thing is the main consideration, says the New York Herald. For such as are accustomed to daily immersion the year round no advice is necessary to such an end. With the majority of enthusiastic bathers the case is different. The temptation to over indulgence is oftentimes too hard to resist. If anyone doubts it he can be duly convinced by witnessing the prevalent practices on the various sea beaches.

All the hygienic rules for healthful immersion are constantly violated. This is especially so with the novice, who quite naturally desires to prove his hardihood by most foolish ventures. He invariably remains too long in the water and too long on the shore in his bathing suit. These are such radical changes of his ordinary habits that he is sure to suffer in the long run.

The real benefits of a good swim are compassed in a very few minutes. The seashore is, of course, the ideal place and the seawater the ideal medium, but the prudent bather who is after the most benefit must know when to dive and when to come out. Frequently repeated dips are never required.

The main thing is the speedy reaction after the plunge. It is this that gives the cold bath in any form its invigorating charm. When such an effect is produced the plunge has accomplished its full purpose.

There is nothing gained by the soaking process. The salt in the water does nothing more than temporarily stimulate the skin, but is never absorbed by it. The average amount of saline ingredients in sea water is only about 3 per cent in any event. It is not so much, then, what is in the water as the cold plunge, the contact of the waves and breakers, the fresh air and glorious sunshine. Reaction is promoted by the impact of the waves and by the exercise of swimming. The good swimmer has thus a great advantage over the one who merely bobs up and down while clinging to the safety rope.

The duration of the bath must always be limited to the period of reaction, but prolonged chilliness in any form is to be avoided. The purely hygienic reasons for this need not be stated. The skin merely shows its inability to resist the contact of cold water or cold air. To guard against such a possibility the bath should not be taken when overheated, fatigued or exhausted. For a like reason it is advised that the plunge does the most good immediately after rising.

Another important point is the condition of the stomach. All medical authority is against immersion after a full meal, as colic and cramps are most apt to follow.

Above all, one should not stand around after having been in the water. Even the warmest sun cannot always prevent a shivering fit when the immediate effects of reaction have passed. Oftener the air is so much cooler than the water that a vigorous rub and quick dressing are necessary to prevent dangerous congestion of internal organs. But how often these rules are violated at all our health resorts! Witness, for instance, the numbers of half clad, shivering loungers strewn everywhere over the sand and cease to wonder why most of these are invalided for life in consequence.

COMPLEXION COMMENTS.

In caring for the complexion it is well to remember what may be good for one skin may prove injurious to another.

Glycerine, for example, agrees perfectly with some and burns others. Benzoin cannot be applied to some, and smoothes others, and so on.

That is why it is best for a woman to use discretion in the selection of her lotions and creams, and also why one complains that such and such a cream brings pimples and blotches, and directly after another woman extols the identical article as having improved her skin wonderfully.

Many times it is in the method rather than in the article itself that the difference lies. One woman will give her face the cleansing needed to relieve the congestion of the pores caused by the accumulation of dust and other particles that form blackheads. Then she will rub in the cream recommended, the result being a great improvement. The other woman will carefully rub a wet cloth over the face and neck, leaving the grime all on. When the cream is applied it is exactly like a coat of paint over a dirty window or door frame. The dirt shows through and looks worse than before.

Mitigation.

The muck-raker had just made an official call, and would not be denied.

"Well," said the cornered citizen, "I will own to being a self-made man and a millionaire, but, by jinks, I'm not from Pittsburg."

Thereupon the raker informed him that there would be nothing doing in the muck line.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Feline Bluff.

Family Dog—"Did the cook give you a licking for eating up all of the whipped cream?"

Family Cat—"No; it got all over my whiskers and made me look as if I was frothing at the mouth. She thought I was having a fit and ran for her life."—Detroit Free Press.

A Forgotten State

The Story of Frankland, a Commonwealth of Two Years

Not a few patriotic Americans who profess a fair knowledge of the history of their country are unaware that in the latter part of the eighteenth century one of our southern states was rent by rebellion, and a new state organized and put into full operation. The career of this ill-starred enterprise was both brief and turbulent, and it was not without ludicrous aspects.

In 1784 the political conditon of the American states was most unhappy. Held together by the articles of confederation, "a rope of sand," with little administrative authority lodged in the central government, with insufficient revenues, state and sectional jealousies and overwhelming war debts, the future of the independent states was fraught with peril. Dealing bravely with the unique problems of the day the congress availed itself of many expedients for carrying the financial burdens of the government, and among other policies adopted was that of urging the several states owning vacant lands to cede them to the central government, in order to furnish resources for the raising of money. Accordingly the general assembly of North Carolina, in session at Hillsboro, in April, 1784, ceded for this purpose her western lands and authorized her delegation in congress to execute a deed, provided congress would accept this offer within two years. Although the offer was not then accepted, it was this act of cession that brought about the formation of the state of Frankland.

At this period the state of North Carolina claimed jurisdiction as far west as the Mississippi, and the counties of Sullivan, Washington and Greene, lying between the Mississippi and the range of mountains which separated their inhabitants from the closer settled eastern counties, constituted the territory offered to the general government by the act of cession. The isolation of the people of these counties, and a number of grievances which they bore toward their native state, caused them to look with suspicion upon the act of the assembly, which many claimed had abandoned them to their fate without any assurance that the general government would take them up. Mass meetings were held, public prejudice aroused, and the hardy frontiersmen, among whose leaders were some whose indignation was not unmixed with personal ambition, took steps to submit to the people the question of a political separation. A convention met at Jonesborough, August 23, 1784, of which John Sevier, a hero of the revolution who had won especial fame at King's mountain, was made president. As congress had not yet accepted the offer of cession of North Carolina, a messenger was dispatched to Washington to urge acceptance, and the convention adjourned to meet later in the year. The chief grounds of complaint of the western counties against the North Carolina authorities were inadequate military protection and an inadequate judiciary. With treacherous Indian tribes on every side the settlers of these lands lived in constant danger and almost continual warfare. Murders and massacres were of common occurrence, and the people were impoverished by dividing their time between warfare and private pursuits. Realizing the great need of military protection and suffering the inconvenience and injustice of remote courts, the frontiersmen felt that the state government had not only in the past failed to make a fair return for the benefits she received from the western counties, but that she had now found it expedient to cast them off entirely. What the real motives of the legislators were is open to argument. Although the cession to the general government was ostensibly made in a commendable spirit of co-operation, there was great indifference exhibited toward the welfare of the westerners, and the inhabitants of the two sections of the state, divided as they were by natural barriers, seem to have had little in common at this period.

Becoming alarmed at the temper displayed by the pioneers, the General Assembly made haste to repeal the act of cession and to organize a brigade of militia, to establish a general court and pass other conciliatory acts. Nevertheless, at a convention of the revolutionists in December, 1784, a constitution for an independent state was framed and ordered submitted to the people, although Colonel Sevier, president of the convention and destined to become governor of the new state, advised a reconciliation, considering that the home government had sincerely endeavored to redress the grievances of the west.

At a convention which assembled in November, 1785, five delegates from each county were present and the constitution was ratified. A governor, speaker of the senate and of the house of commons and three judges of the superior court, besides numbers of other civil and military officers were elected, Sevier being chosen governor. A communication was addressed to the governor of North Carolina, informing him that the three western counties were no longer a part of North Carolina. To this the governor, Richard Caswell, replied with spirit and dignity by a proclamation which reminded the rebellious citizens that their wrongs had been redressed, that the insurrection was without justification, and warned them to return to duty and allegiance. He declared his purpose of laying the matter before the next session of the general assembly, and intimated that while a separation might be effected by mutual consent with a just apportionment of the public debt, if a pacific settlement failed, North Carolina would not hesitate to resort to arms.

But the spirit of revolution was thoroughly aroused, and the new state was brought into existence with reckless speed. Counties were laid out, taxes fixed, treaties made with the Indians, and all the powers and prerogatives of a sovereign state assumed. Two generals were appointed, Daniel Kennedy and Wm. Cocke, the latter being also delegated to represent the case of the new commonwealth before the congress. So anxious was the general assembly to reclaim the rebellious counties, and so reluctant to engage in civil war, that an act was passed to bury into oblivion the conduct of the rebels provided they returned to their allegiance, but this seems to have had no effect whatever on the situation. Innumerable troubles, internal and external, awaited the new government. Ignoring the Frankland government the North Carolina authorities appointed civil and military officers for the western counties, and the year 1786 saw the strange and amusing spectacle of two sets of authorities endeavoring to administer government in the same territory, the leader on the North Carolina side being Colonel John Tipton, and the leader on the Frankland side Colonel John Sevier, the governor. This condition of things soon produced universal turmoil, physical encounters between individuals and bodies of partisans were constantly recurring, though with little bloodshed, the functions of government were performed spasmodically, with courts and capitals shifting from day to day and administration by either side became a farce.

One of the embarrassments of the new state was the scarcity of money, and an act was passed making taxes payable in good flax linen, beaver skins, raccoon and fox skins, deer skins, bacon, tallow and good whisky, at established prices. The governor and the judges were paid in fox skins. It is recorded that not a little trouble was brought about by counterfeiters, who sewed raccoon tails to opossum skins, which were worthless.

The instability of the revolutionary government, weak and unable effectively to cope with the better sustained authorities of North Carolina, was soon apparent in its financial operations. Taxes were imposed by both Frankland and North Carolina authorities, and the people quickly took advantage of the situation, pretending they did not know to whom to pay and so paid to neither. Without the sinews of war, the cause of the new state was hopeless, and the session of the Frankland legislature which met at Greenville in September, 1787, was the last meeting of that body. Sevier had sought the advice of Benjamin Franklin, in honor of whom the state had been named, and he had also written the governors of Georgia and Virginia, but all of these wisely refrained from counseling the continuance of the enterprise. In the fall of 1787 the people of Frankland elected members to the general assembly of North Carolina, thus acknowledging the authority of the state and upon their return home in February, 1788, it was soon understood that Frankland was no more.

John Sevier was not destined to perish with the state. Execution having issued against his estate and his negroes having been levied on and taken to the house of Tipton, his arch adversary, Sevier raised 150 men, and taking along a small canno, marched to capture them. At Tipton's home, after a fight in which one man was killed and a man and a woman wounded, Sevier was overcome by reinforcements, and most of his troops were captured. Sevier escaped, but was retaken later by Tipton, meantime a bench warrant for high treason having been issued for the prisoner. He was carried to Morgantown, and again escaped with his two sons and some friends. Sevier was a man of many excellent parts; as a soldier he was able and fearless, and in his private life honorable, kind and hospitable. So popular was he among his western people that, though in the oblivion act of 1788 he was specially excepted and debarred from all offices of trust, honor or profit, in the following year he was elected to the senate of the general assembly and legislation was passed without delay repealing the provision of law which had disqualified him from holding office. He served with distinction in the state legislature, was afterward elected to congress, and when in 1796, after having been organized six years as a territory the new state of Tennessee was brought into being, decently and in order, it was to their old leader that the people looked for their first governor, and in that office, under more advantageous circumstances, and probably having profited in his knowledge of statecraft by the extraordinary experiences of earlier years, he administered the government with conspicuous ability, remaining in public life in various positions of honor until his death in 1815.

AZTEC ARCHITECTURE

The Endurance of the Old Mexican Buildings.

"The Mexicans or the Aztec Indians can give the people of the United States lessons in architecture and in solid construction of buildings. There are buildings standing today in the City of Mexico that have stood for three centuries and are in an excellent state of preservation. There is not a frame building in the city. There are a few adobe, but most all are stone, brick or cement. There is a brick building down in the old part of town that was erected prior to 1450.

"It shows that so long ago as that the Indians were experts in the manufacture of bricks. But probably 80 per cent of all the buildings are made of concrete cement. In the United States within the last few years experiments have been made in the erection of buildings out of manufactured stone, but they have been pronounced, as you know, by the insurance people as unsafe. It is not because they are not as solid as the brick and stone, but on account of the inferior work of the American mechanic in that line. Cement and concrete have been used successfully in Mexico for 500 years, and all the cathedrals and churches are of that material. On the line of the Vera Cruz Pacific can be seen the ruins of Toro Bravo, where there are evidences of a city ruined centuries ago. There are some twenty pyramids of solid cement which must have been erected over five hundred years ago. One of these pyramids is 170 feet in hight, and on the summit rests a cement ledge thirty feet in diameter. This as well as others is of filigree work and carved statuary.

"Near this stands another of white limestone, built in four terraces, with carvings and ornamentations which would put to shame the modern American sculptor. It has stood all these centuries, yet the limestone is much easier broken than the cement. Think of a town of almost four hundred thousand persons, and the fire record is three in one year. The inside walls of many of the buildings are as much as six feet through, and all buildings are built around courts. There is no provision in any of them for fires, and at the present time small coal oil stoves are selling in the city for $20—the same that sell for $3 in the states. The floors are of stone, the ceiling of filigreed cement, the walls of coarse plaster, and almost without exception hand painted. The architecture on many buildings in the republic shows that the Indian of centuries ago was ahead of the modern builder of today.

"I was out to the shrine of Guadeloupe the other day—a few miles out from the city. There is an old story that, on Saturday morning, December 9, 1531, an image of a woman appeared before an Indian named Juan Diego, on top of the Tepeyacac mountain. The Virgin told him in his vision to tell the bishop to erect a temple in her memory on the hillside and dedicate it to the holy shrine. It is said that he gathered a bunsh of flowers on the hill that never before had produced vegetation, and when presenting it to the bishop there appeared on the flowers the picture of the Virgin Mary. The story was taken to the Pope of Rome, who refused to countenance it. But a few years later the finest shrine in the world was built on the spot where the Virgin appeared, and it stands today, a bewildering, amazing monument of modern architecture projected hundreds of years ago. It is given up to be the finest place of worship on the Western Hemisphere, and was built by Indians for Indian worship. The richest and the poorest are seen here hourly, kneeling and praying aloud to the Virgin. At certain times of the year thousands and thousands of Indians come from distances of a thousand miles to worship at this shrine. It must be remembered that 90 Indian, but all speak the Spanish language."—Hobart News-Republican.

PARIS THIRTY YEARS AGO

Sangalli was dancing.

Patti was in all her glory.

Nilson was singing at the grand opera.

At French balls the cotillon was danced to perfection.

The cab service was poor compared with that of today.

Americans were shining resplendently as entertainers.

French hostesses frequently offered lemonade instead of champagne.

In the afternoon everybody who was anybody drove to the Bois de Boulogne.

Sarah Bernhardt's beautiful voice was heard at the Theatre Francais, though she was not famous.

Dressing was simple by comparison, though for a ball at the Spanish embassy the wife of a secretary did wear a "night and morning" costume worth $400,000. She had all her black pearls and diamonds unset and "embroidered" into her dress.

An Inveterate Kicker.

Simeon Ford tells of a woman in a Chicago hotel who was known as the most inveterate "kicker" the hostelry had ever known, according to Success Magazine.

One evening at dessert the lady who was always complaining asked the waiter why the dish served her was called "ice cream pudding."

'If you don't like it, ma'am, I'll bring you something else," suggested the polite negro.

"Oh, it's very nice," responded the lady. "What I object to is that it should be called ice cream pudding. It's wrongly named. There should be ice cream served with it."

"Yes, ma'am," replied the waiter, "but that's just our name for it. Lots o' dishes that way. Dey don't bring you a cottage with a cottage pudding, you know."

TELEPHONE GIRL WON

There's Always One More Combination, Discovered Mr. Boskins.

Boskins' office boy was away on a vacation last week, and Boskins undertook to answer the telephone. He is now firmly convinced, says the New York Press, that the ways of the telephone girls are past finding out. He had always been treated courteously by the sweet-voiced "hello girls," but he has come to believe that they were only making game of him.

Boskins had to call No. 2100 John several times in the daily course of business. The first day after the office boy had gone he took down the receiver with confidence.

"Give me twenty-one hundred John," he said.

"What is it?" asked the girl in a shocked voice.

"Twenty-one hundred," repeated Boskins with precision.

"Oh, you want two-one-naught-naught," said the girl kindly, as she gave him the number.

Boskins felt rebuked, and he remembered the correction, storing it away for future reference. "Always say each figure separately," he told himself. "Don't attempt any fancy combinations."

He was in a good humor the next time he called the number.

"Give me two-one-naught-naught," he said.

"Two-one-double naught," said the girl promptly, with the accent on the "double," as though correcting him.

The next time he called the number he decided to try the new combination.

"Two-one-double naught," he said pleasantly.

"Twenty-one-naught-naught," said the girl, and Boskins retired still more bewildered.

That afternoon he had to call the number again.

"Twenty-one-naught-naught," he said, and held his breath.

"Twenty-one double oh," corrected the girl, as she gave him the connection.

Boskins was so confused by this time that he could hardly talk. It worried him all the afternoon. He wish the office boy had not gone away. Then, in despair, he took a pencil and figured out that the number could be given in nine different ways. They were:

Twenty-one hundred.
Twenty-one-naught-naught.
Twenty-one-double-naught.
Twenty-one-oh-oh.
Twenty-one-double-oh.
Two-one-naught-naught.
Two-one-double-naught.
Two-one-oh-oh.
Two-one-double-oh.

Boskins studied them all over, and hope rose again within him. The next time he approached the telephone it was with an air of confidence.

"Twenty-one-oh-oh," he said. A smile played about his round face. He wondered how the telephone girl would receive this combination. It was the only one of the nine that she had not given him. There was a moment's silence after he had spoken the number. Boskins smiled at his own craftiness. This, indeed, was a Machiavellian triumph.

The girl asked him to report the number.

"Twenty-one-oh-oh," said Boskins, like one propounding a riddle.

"Oh, you want two-ten-naught," said the girl brightly. Boskins weakly hung up the receiver. He thought about it a long time, and finally decided that it was useless to stake his poor wits against those of the telephone girls.

"They might have a hundred combinations, for all I know," he grumbled.

Boskins hired an office boy the next day.

ORIGIN OF THE WALTZ.

Of all the millions who waltz, who can tell how this famous dance originated? The story is a curious one. It is wrongly supposed France received the waltz from Germany toward the close of the eighteenth century. The waltz did not emanate in its present form from the brain of a dancing master. Long before 1780, the time it is first mentioned under this name, it was played on the village greens. The waltz was first danced in the church, and serves to trace the union between ancient civilization and that of the middle ages.

The sacred dance of the pagans is preserved to a certain extent in Christian rites. It is transformed to a series of revolutions made to the sound of the tambourine. St. Isadore, archbishop of Seville, born about A. D. 580, was intrusted by the council of Toledo with the revision of the liturgy as it was then practiced in the Catholic church, in which there was a tambourine dance. The council decided to adopt the Isadorian liturgy in all Spain, and it differed but little from that used in other countries at that time.

This rite, celebrated before the eighth century, when the Moors first invaded Spain, was still celebrated by the Christians in the seven churches of Toledo, which the Moors abandoned after their capture of the city, and it was after that time called the Moorish rite. This was known and employed in Province and Italy. The tambourine in use in this "moite de symphonie," and evidently corresponded to the instrument which in the religious dance was called by St. Isadore ancient sacred dances accompanied the flute, a sort of bagpipe invented two centuries before Christ. As the religious dance of the middle ages is allied to the ancient sacred dance, so the waltz is an evolution of this religious dance, having passed through many changes before arriving in its present form. In the eleventh century, when the Gregorian rite supplanted the Moorish rite, the dance disappeared from the church. It appeared very quickly in society under the name of "carole," a word derived from the Latin "caroler."

DIDN'T BELIEVE

That Coffee Was the Real Trouble.

Some people flounder around and take everything that's recommended but finally find that coffee is the real cause of their troubles. An Oregon man says:

"For 25 years I was troubled with my stomach. I was a steady coffee drinker but didn't suspect that as the cause. I took almost anything which someone else had been cured with, but to no good. I was very bad last summer and could not work at times.

"On Dec. 2, 1902, I was taken so bad the doctor said I could not live over 24 hours at the most and I made all preparations to die. I could hardly eat anything, everything distressed me and I was weak and sick all over. When in that condition coffee was abandoned and I was put on Postum. The change in my feelings came quickly after the drink that was poisoning me was removed.

"The pain and sickness fell away from me and I began to get well day by day, so I stuck to it until now I am well and strong again, can eat heartily, with no headache, heart trouble or the awful sickness of the old coffee days. I drink all I wish of Postum without any harm, and enjoy it immensely.

"This seems like a strong story, but I would refer you to the First Nat'l Bank, The Trust Banking Company, or any merchant of Grant's Pass, Ore., in regard to my standing, and I will send a sworn statement of this if you wish. You can also use my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Still there are many who persistently fool themselves by saying "Coffee don't hurt me." A ten days' trial of Postum in its place will tell the truth and many times save life. "There's a reason."

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

I have a cow that gives lots of milk, but it is stringy and unfit for use, and has a peculiar odor. The cow is in fine condition; has a calf three months old. I feed her cottonseed hulls and cottonseed meal, and she eats bread and slops freely; feed shorts occasionally. Would like to know from someone what to do for her.—W., New Decatur, Ala.

I wish some Farmstead reader would give me a good recipe for making elderberry wine.—A., Dandridge, Tenn.

Can any reader of Farmstead tell me, from practical experience, how to build a cement silo, say 12x20, solid wall? How thick should wall be? How much cement will it require to build one the size mentioned?—S., Ferry, Mich.

Does anyone know a cure for catarrhal deafness?—B., Cardington, O.

Would like to know something about canning kraut. How long to cook it and if it should be seasoned ready for use? Also if the cans should be wrapped in paper? I hope somebody will reply soon, as my early cabbage, of which I have a great deal, is at about its best now.—Chandler, Okla.

Would like to have full directions for mixing cement for fence posts.—H., Blair, Neb.

(See Farmstead column in Blade of July 12.—Ed.)

I have a number of chickens that are troubled with the gapes. Will someone kindly give me a remedy for them?—G., Barronvale, Pa.

Will some reader of the Farmstead please give me some information about sowing alfalfa—how much per acre, when to sow, etc.? I want to sow on heavy sod, clay soil; wish to use it for pasture. Where can I purchase the seed?—L. Navarre, O.

To Kill Burdock.

Unless you wish to cultivate constantly do not injure a burdock until it is just ready to blossom, then set a spade at the side of it and grasp the top and pry and pull at the same time and you will nearly always get the greater part of the root; such plants will not send up new plants again once in a thousand times. Burdock requires two years to mature and if cut off any other time than indicated will send up new plants indefinitely. So do not disturb any one-year-old plants unless you have time to continue the work indefinitely. Of course, salt, formaldehyde or sulphuric acid placed on the crown of any plant with the leaves cut off square below point of attachment will destroy thre plant, but the former is an injury to the soil and the latter somewhat dangerous to use.—A., Aberdeen, S. D.

Facial Neuralgia.

L., Battle Creek, Mich.: I have used myself with great success, and recommended to others, grated horseradish, applied to the temples, as a great relief, if not a complete cure, in cases of facial neuralgia. If the horseradish requires moistening that may be done with water or vinegar; if the latter is used care should be taken not to make it too strong. W., First Fork, Pa.

To Kill Canada Thistles.

Editor Farmstead: I saw an inquiry asking for a method for killing Canada thistles. Will tell how we killed a patch on our farm. Dug down below the soil with a common spade (6 or 8 inches deep), filled the hole with common salt. One should be sure to get over the root of the thistle, and he will never hear from that thistle again. Take the tops and burn them; don't let any root lie on top of the ground. About twice going over a patch and a little watching afterwards will be all that is necessary.—B., Cardington, O.

Dry Feeding—Hens and Hogs.

An Illinois farmer tells his experience in dry feeding hens and hogs, and how he came to adopt the method. Here is his interesting story:

"After reading much upon the subject, I concluded the greater part was nonsense, and I now fully believe that inside the next ten years feeding poultry in every stage will be much simplified. I have had some experience in growing hogs, and did considerable experimenting with feeding. I found that by using ground mixed grain, dry fed, I could grow a prettier, more shapely, and firmer-fleshed hog, than by feeding a slop.

"Nothing under the sun fed in its natural state will blow up a hog to such an extent as a rich slop, and no pig so fed will have the fine, symmetrical appearance of one that is fed more in accordance with nature. I fully believe the slop-feeding is destructive of the digestive organs of the pigs, and also fully believe the mash business for chickens and hens gives the same unfortunate result. Any mash will begin to sour soon after being eaten and subjected to the heat of the body, and this too-early souring of the food in the crop, before it is properly passed on to the gizzard and intestines, is the foundation of sour-crop and bowel trouble. I will guarantee you that if cracked or whole grain is given regularly (and not in spurts now and then), examination of the crop at any time will not reveal that sour smell so frequently noticed in mash-fed hens.

"When dry fed, a chick will not gulp down a great amount of the food at one time, and I fully believe that with dry feed moistened with saliva it will not sour nearly so quickly as if it is moistened with hot water or milk. If my method of feeding will grow good, healthy Plymouth Rock pullets to weigh 7½ to 8½ pounds in seven or eight months, I believe that if continued on dry food, will at 2 years of age lay as many or more eggs than will a mash fed chick and hen; and not only this, but the eggs will be larger and more fertile, and when you come to sell the carcass it will have both a better appearance and better weight. I know the eggs I am getting now are better in size, color and shell than any I ever bought; I mean 35 to 50 per cent better in quality, and this I attribute to my having adopted the dry feeding method. I am certain that dry food properly fed means health, with no sour-crop and no bowel trouble.

"When I began dry feeding I had never seen an article upon the subject. I knew I could do better with hogs on dry food, but had never studied why. I knew I had too much to do, was too busy with farmwork to grow chickens with mashes. I planned my year's campaign before a chick was hatched, that is, the best of grain, sweet milk before the chicks all the time, beef scraps also, and charcoal accessible all the time, with clover hay chaff for litter and good range. I have experimented with dry feed for chicks for two years, the past year for all ages of poultry, with the best of success."

Best Orchard Crop.

"My experience as to the best crop to grow in orchard is cow peas," writes Jacob Faith in The Prairie Farmer. "Next best is tobacco, and third, choice clover, but clover should not be grown where trees are not less than six years old. For younger trees use potatoes and other hoed crops. Cow peas supply the needed nitrogen and potash, draw moisture to the tree roots in dry weather, and will keep insects better from trees than clover. The cow peas grow and endure more shade than anything else I know of. Their culture will cause the tree roots to run deeper than in clover sod.

"Another advantage is that cow peas as soon as harvested leave the ground in the best condition to sow rye, as all that is needed is for the soil to be harrowed and rye sown, and it will make a pasture in late fall, winter and early spring for poultry, pigs and sheep. In May the rye should be plowed under, let lay a few weeks, then harrow and plant to cow peas and cultivate as deemed necessary.

"Poultry, pigs and sheep should be allowed to run in the orchard to eat windfalls and wormy fruit. The insects are destroyed to a great extent for the coming season. Poultry seem to be healthy that run in the orchard.

"I never had a pig die with cholera that was raised in the orchard, and I never had sheep break the limbs when they had apples to eat. I have heard it said they pick all the windfallen apples. This is all right, and could be done while the trees are young or the orchard small, but it is nearly impossible in a large orchard.

"I claim that a clover sod makes more of a winter protection for insects than cow peas. Clover sod should be plowed under second year shallow so as not to cut many roots. I find that clover that is plowed under will generally seed itself."

The Good in a Potato.

Most people, I suppose, take it for granted that the best potatoes are the ones that contain the most starch. On the contrary, asserts the Garden Magazine, it is the ones that contain the most gluten, because gluten is an albuminous food, and starch is much cheaper than albumen.

Now cut a potato open and we shall learn something worth knowing about this gluten.

First comes the skin of the potato. In a new potato it is thin and clear, while a corky skin indicates a mature potato, and one more likely to be mealy.

Second is a thin layer varying from one-eighth of an inch to one-half an inch in thickness. This is the gluten.

Third comes the largest part of the potato—the starch. If this is very dense the potato will be mealy, but if nonuniform the potato will be of poor quality.

Fourth is the very center of the tuber, which contains little starch and a great deal of water. If this area branches out into the starch the potato will not be a good cooker.

Large Tomato Plants.

The largest tomato plants in the world are found in California, according to What to Eat. One grower has three plants which have reached a length of 30 feet.

In three months from the time the seeds were planted they had climbed to the top of a 20-foot trellis. When they reached this remarkable height they grew backward until they attained a length of 30 feet.

They have no special care or cultivation and have had no protection from the weather; yet, in spite of every disadvantage, they kept on growing and fruiting in the most astonishing fashion.

The trunks are 1½ inches in diameter, the foliage thick and luxuriant. Enormous quantities of tomatoes have been picked from these three plants and the fruit is of unusual size, possessing fine flavor.

Late Green Crops.

The reader that raises a few hogs can provide green feed for the hogs well into the fall. By sowing rape now and even as late as the first of August he will provide an excellent late pasture. A crop of sweet corn can be planted as late as the last of July and furnish excellent late green feed for the hogs, as well as for cattle and a variety for horses and sheep.

No matter what the farm animal is, it needs green feed as long as the same can be provided for it. The farmer that sees to it that green feed is provided for as many months in the year as possible will raise his stock at the least possible expense. Green feed is nature's feed, and animals do best on it. The animal that gets plenty of palatable green feed will not need much grain or concentrated feed.

Watering Device for Chicks.

A good watering device for small chicks is an ordinary baking pan such as is used in bread making, filled with pebbles even full with water poured in to fill the pan. The pebbles should be one and a half inches in diameter. The chicks can walk over these and drink from between them without danger of being pushed into the water, as would be the case in on open pan. A whole brood can drink at one time with this device. The pan and pebbles should be washed every day.

Worth Remembering.

Don't compel the work teams to drink warm water.

Always skim sweet milk; never let the cream thicken.

A pig that is stunted early in life should find no place in the breeding pen.

The most profitable beef, pork or mutton is that put on the market early.

Cows should be milked with dry hands and the udder should be washed clean.

The amount digested and not the amount eaten gives the horse strength.

Horses compelled to do hard work are entitled to the best treatment possible.

A growing pig that is always full will hardly take the exercise that it needs.

In cleansing the stables, give the mangers and troughs a thorough cleaning.

The best way to get rid of the currant worm is to dust the leaves with white hellebore.

In nearly all cases, the best animals are the offspring of mature parents on both sides.

HAD THE WRONG TICKET

And So Had the Man Who Told the Conductor.

Tristan Bernard, the dramatist and humorist, cannot let pass an opportunity of playing a joke. He was returning to Paris from the Riviera the other day, and was contentedly puffing at a cigar in the train, when a man objected that he was not in a smoker's compartment. Tristan said not a word, and continued to puff away serenely. The man stepped out into the corridor and called the inspector. Having heard the grievance, the inspector turned to Tristan Bernard inquiringly, but before he could open his mouth the dramatist said: "Will you kindly ask that man why he is traveling first-class with a second-class ticket?" The man turned scarlet, admitted the offense, and was unceremoniously bundled out, the inspector profusely apologizing for having disturbed the passengers.

Two minutes later a lady asked Bernard: "How could you possibly know that that man was traveling with a second-class ticket?" Quoth Bernard: "The fool carried it sticking out of his pocket, and I was struck by the fact that it was of the same color as mine."

A HIDDEN COMPLIMENT

The Spelling Made to Look Like an Insult.

The schoolmaster opened the dirty envelope and smoothed out the crumpled sheet of paper, says Answers. His brows contracted as he read the first word. Who had dared to insult him thus—he, a village schoolmaster? This is what he read:

"Cur, ass, you are a man of no legs I wish to inter my son in your skull."

Who was insulting him? Who had dared to play a practical joke on him? Then the truth slowly dawned. He had received some queer letters from illiterate parents, but this was the strangest of all. With a fellow master, he translated it correctly like this:

"Sir—As you are a man of knowledge, I wish to enter my son in your school."

"YOUSE."

The more deeply you study it the more convinced you must become that English is a queer language. No wonder foreigners find it puzzling. A Frenchman was boasting that he had thoroughly mastered the English language, when he was asked to write from dictation the following specimen of our choice eccentric vernacular:

"As Hugh Hughes was hewing a Yule log from a yew tree, a man dressed in garments of a dark hue came up to Hugh and said: 'Have you seen my ewes?' To which he replied: 'If you will wait until I hew this yew I will go with you to look for your ewes.'"

After an attempt the Frenchman admitted his mistake. He used to imagine he was used to English speaking, but he would be more careful how he used the language in future.—Tid-Bits.

The Politest Man.

The politest man has been discovered. He was hurrying along the street the other night, when another man, also in violent haste, rushed out of a doorway, and the two collided with great force. The second man looked mad, while the polite man, taking off his hat, said:

"My dear sir, I don't know which of us is to blame for this violent encounter, but I am in too great a hurry to investigate. If I ran into you, I beg your pardon; if you ran into me, don't mention it."

And he tore away with redoubled speed.—Chicago Journal.

Does With Antlers.

A doe possessing quite a respectable pair of antlers was seen in a Maine city years ago. The animal came down from Moosehead way and was shot by a Brewer man.

There have been a few does with horns seen in this section of the country within the last ten years or so, but they are a very rare animal. Cow caribou sometimes have antlers, but a cow moose with a set has never been heard of.—Maine Woods.

STARK TREES best by Test—80 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH Weekly Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Ireland and Her Flag.

Editor Question Bureau: The only Irish flag that I have ever seen used was green with a golden harp, but I have been told by Captain Buck that the original Irish flag was blue with a golden sunburst. Is it a fact, and if so tell us all you can about it and why it was changed? If you have room and can spare the time give us a brief history of the Irish people and tell how England came to own Ireland.—J. W. Manville R. I.

We can tell you nothing about the original flag of Ireland, and space in these columns is too greatly limited for anything like an intelligent history of that unfortunate country. The beginning of the history of Ireland is like that of all European countries, enveloped in fable. Passing the early period of her existence, we shall come to a time when England obtained a foothold in that country. In the beginning of the 11th century Brian Boroimhe (Brian of the Tribune) united the greater part of Ireland under his scepter, restored public tranquility, and subdued the invaders who had created almost incessant turmoil. After a conquest of about 20 years he conquered Malachy, the brave warrior, and became Ard-Ri of all Erinn. After the death of Brian the island became a place of dissension; frequent wars rendered it weak against a foreign foe. This was largely the result of the divisions made by Brian of the island among his three sons. At this time Henry II of England, professing love for Ireland and a great desire to restore peace, sought to gain possession of the island. This was the beginning of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. Henry claimed to have received from Pope Adrian IV a bull authorizing him to take possession of Ireland. After some delays occasioned by internal troubles in England, Henry attempted to gain possession of the island. For many years following the history of Ireland was a record of persecution, confiscation of lands, and attempts to wrest from the people inalienable and hereditary rights. So great was the resistance that in the 14th century, at the time of Richard II, the authority of England extended practically over only a small portion of the country on the eastern coast, called "The Pale." This was governed by various nobles subject to a viceroy. The subjection was, however, sometimes little more than nominal. The nobles quarreled among themselves and were very often at open feud. The beginning of the reign of Edward III (1327) was marked in Ireland by the outbreak of civil strife in every part of the English "Pale," advantage of which was taken by the Irish for a general rising, which threatened the safety of the English colonists, and which the government found itself unable to subdue, until it yielded to the demands of the barons in Ireland, by granting them complete civil and military jurisdiction in their own districts. During the wars with France some Irish troops served in the English armies, and the common sympathies induced by that circumstance seemed likely to promote a better state of feeling between the two races, when the breach was made wider than ever by the celebrated statute of Kilkenny (1367), framed under the vice royalty of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III, forbidding, under severe penalties, intermarriages between English and Irish, the assumption of Irish names by English blood, the use of the Irish language, the native law, etc. In consequence of this the disturbances between the Irish and English inhabitants of Ireland increased so greatly that the English viceroy found it necessary to protect the Pale by payments of money to the Irish chiefs, and this state of matters continued through the reigns of Richard II, Henry IV and Henry V, until, in that of Henry VI, when Richard, Duke of York, was appointed governor of the island, who succeeded, by his politic methods, in restoring peace. In the reign of Henry VII (1495) was passed Payning's act, which provided that all former laws passed in England should be in force in Ireland, and that no Irish parliament should be held without previously stating the reasons on account of which it was to be summoned, and the laws which it was intended to enact. The power of the English government in Ireland was thus strengthened, but nothing was done to improve the condition of the Irish, whom the oppressive severity of the English yoke embittered without subduing. At the beginning of the 16th century the greater part of the island still remained unconquered by the English. The Irish still lived according to their old constitution under their own chiefs. In 1541 Henry VIII received from the Irish parliament the title of the King of Ireland; but he did nothing to extend the English sway, or to improve the social circumstances of the people.

Elizabeth's reign was marked by a series of risings, which finally terminated in a general war against England, usually called the Rebellion. Hugh O'Neil, who had been raised by the queen to the dignity of Earl of Tyrone, was the leader in this war, which, though successfully begun, ended with complete defeat of the insurgents, and the reduction of the whole island by the English (1603). More than [illegible],000 acres of land were taken from the Irish chiefs, and for the most part distributed among English colonists. The reign of James (1603-25) was somewhat favorable to Ireland; the arbitrary power of some of the chieftains was restrained, and the administration of justice improved, etc., but the means which he took to effect some of these improvements were tyrannical. He demanded from every Irish chief the document upon which he rested his claim to his property, and if it were not to be found, or contained even any formal error, his lands were forfeited to the crown. Of 800,000 of land which in this way came into the hands of the king in the north of the island, a large share was entirely withdrawn from the Irish and divided among Scotch or English settlers. Here, then, is the history of the acquisition of Ireland by the English, and the Emerald Isle is still wearing the yoke, but the hope of complete freedom is not dead within Irish hearts.

General Griffin.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give a sketch of the life and military service of General Griffin?—M. R. H., isbon, N. H.

Simon Goodell Griffin was born at Nelson, Cheshire county, N. H., August 9, 34. Both his grandfathers, Samuel Griffin and Nehemiah Wright, were revolutionary soldiers and fought from behind the rail fence at Bunker hill. Simon Griffin attended only the district schools of Nelson, but began a successful career as a teacher at the age of eighteen. While teaching he studied law; next represented his native town for two years in the legislature, and was admitted to the bar in 60. When the civil war broke out he volunteered as a private; was chosen to the command of the company, and was mustered into the service as captain of Company B, Second New Hampshire volunteers. He commanded his company at the first battle of Bull Run, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and soon afterward to colonel of the Sixth New Hampshire volunteers. He commanded his regiment at the battles of Camden, N. C.—in Burnside's expedition—second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1863 he commanded a brigade under Burnside, in Kentucky, and under Grant and Sherman at Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss.; the second division of the Ninth corps in its march to East Tennessee; and the following winter was in command of Camp Nelson, Ky., with about 9,000 men, to protect that depot of supplies from threatened raids. In the spring of 1864 the Ninth corps reorganized at Annapolis, Md., and Colonel Griffin was assigned to the command of the Second brigade, Second division. The corps joined the Army of the Potomac and was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6. At Spotsylvania, for his prompt and vigorous support of Hancock in his famous charge, and holding the enemy in check in his counter charge, he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers, made on the field of battle, upon the recommendations of Generals Grant and Burnside. He commanded his brigade at the battles of North Anna river, Lolopotomy creek, Bethesda church and Cold Harbor. Arriving in front of Petersburg at daybreak on the 17th of June, with his own and Curtin's brigade, he forced the enemy's lines at the Shands house, capturing about 1,000 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, 1,500 stands of arms and one stand of colors. He led his brigade at the time of the mine explosion at Petersburg, and at Wildon railroad, Poplar Spring church and Hetcher's run. On the 2d of April, 1865, he led the assaulting column of the Second division, Ninth corps, in connection with General Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, which division broke through the enemy's main line at the Jerusalem plank road and won Petersburg and Richmond. For gallantry in that act he was breveted a major general of volunteers. General Potter having been seriously wounded, General Griffin succeeded to the command of the Second division, Ninth army corps, which he led at the surrender of Lee, at the grand review in Washington, and until it was mustered out of service. At the close of the war he resided at Keene, N. H., and represented that town in the legislature in 1866, 1867, 1868, serving the last two years as speaker of the house.

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Force Bills.

Editor Question Bureau: I would like to know as much as possible about the so-called "Forcee Bill." Some Democrats are charging H. Clay Evans, Republican candidate for governor of Tennessee, with voting for such bill while in congress, which they claimed gave the south negro supremacy. A Republican claims that the bill had no reference to the race question, but was an educational measure. Please give as much information as possible.—F. G. G. P., Petersmurg, Tenn.

"Force Bill" is the popular name for four different congressional bills, used at the time of their passage. All were aimed at the south, and were intended to suppress by national force direct or indirect nullification of national laws. The first was that of 1833, to enforce the tariff law, drawn out by Calhoun's nullification ordinance passed by the South Carolina legislature. The second force bill was that of 1870, to put down the forcible resistance which the southern leaders were preparing to offer to the reconstruction governments. The third was that of 1871, to suppress the Kluklux Klan. The fourth bill of the kind, and the one to which our inquirer has reference, was the Lodge election bill of 1890, 'to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States and to provide for a more efficient enforcement of such laws." The bill passed the house, but was tabled in the senate by a free-coinage fusion of Democrats and Republicans who wished to pass to currency legislation.

Helen Gould.

Editor Question Bureau: Where is Miss Helen Gould's home? Does she go much in society? Please give a brief account of her life and good works.—G. L., Villa Grove, Ill.

Miss Helen Miller Gould's summer home is Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Her New York residence is 579 Fifth avenue. She is far from being what New York would call a "society woman." She devotes much of her time to philanthropic work, much of which, doubtless, the public knows nothing about. Miss Gould is an active member of the Woman's National War Relief association. At the beginning of the war wth Spain she gave the United States government $100,000. She has also given freely to the work of the relief association to which she belongs. At Camp Wikoff she made the care of sick and convalescent soldiers her personal care and gave $50,000 for needed supplies. Her well-known charitable work and kindly heart have made her the victim of countless thousands of begging personal letters. Were she to respond to all of these she would soon exhaust her ample wealth. It is easy to see how impossible it would be for her to even reply to these letters. Miss Gould was born in New York, June 20, 1868, and is the daughter of Jay Gould.

Oklahoma Lands.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you tell something about the Oklahoma land that is to be opened, or sold, for settlement soon? Where is it located?—C. M., Richardsville, Pa.

The Oklahoma lands to be opened during the coming autumn are in the southern part of the territory, all south of the Wichata mountains, along the Red river. These lands are said to be the most productive in Oklahoma. In all, 505,000 acres will be opened, constituting the "big pasture" and the wood reserve. The last named tract is composed of 25,000 acres, and was set aside a number of years ago as a source of fuel supply for the army troops at Fort Sill. In the pasture there are 480,000 acres, all lying south of the Wichita mountains, and in the alluvial Red river bottom. This will make a total of about 3,000 farms of 160 acres each to be opened under the homestead laws. Some of the pasture land has been allotted to Indian children born since 1901, and enough of it has been set aside for five government townsites. The "big pasture" is located five miles southwest of Frederick. It must be taken by actual settlers. The greater part of the land is rolling prairie, well watered and fertile. Where some of it has been leased for agricultural purposes it has produced from 23 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, 55 to 80 bushels of oats and an average of 40 bushels of corn. Cotton makes from a half bale to a bale per acre and a bale of cotton brings from $40 to $50, and the seed from that much cotton about $7 more. Fruit grows in abundance and the land as a melon producer has not an equal in the entire southwest. Many persons are said to be already going to Frederick to look over the lands, which will be sold to the highest bidder.

Ember Days.

D. A. C., Wallburg, N. C.:—In the Roman and Anglican calendar ember days are the Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays which come next after December 13, the first Sunday of Lent, the feast of Pentecost (Whitsunday), and September 14, respectively. These days are simply fixed, so far as we are able to understand, by arbitrary rule.

Origin of "O. K."

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give how and in what connection the familiar expression, "O.K.," was first used.—J. W. C., Denver, Col.

The origin of "O.K." is obscure, and it is doubtful if it will ever be known. It is said, however, to have been originally used by Andrew Jackson. He was notoriously a bad speller, and fell into the way of indorsing his papers "O.K.," under the impression that these were the proper initials for "all correct" (oll korrect). Another statement refers the use to "Old Keokuk," an Indian chief, who is said to have signed treaties with the initials O. K. We now all understand the meaning as "all right," "all correct," and the correct origin is not a matter of great consequence.

Rain-Making.

Editor Question Bureau:—I have often heard and read accounts of rain-making by the explosion of certain kinds of bombs in the air. A great many assert that it is impossible for us to cause rain, and say that such attempts would be against the divine power. Tell us something about this.—T. A. M., Tusculum, Tenn.

Attempts to bring rain in dry seasons date back to ancient times, yet there is no absolute proof that anybody ever succeeded. Christian peoples have tried prayers, and the heathens have gone so far as to offer up human sacrifices. In our own country many efforts have been made to make it rain, from prayers to bombs. In 1834 James P. Espy, of Pennsylvania, proposed the building of enormous fires in the regions where rain was desired, to bring about the needed showers. This was regarded as impracticable, both in America and Australia, where it was also suggested. That great battles, and sometimes lesser ones, attended by cannonading, were occasionally followed by heavy rainfalls, is a historic fact, and this gave origin to the belief that explosions similar to those of artillery might bring about rain in a season of drought. This belief did not apparently take into account the circumstance that important battles are usually fought in temperate regions, with normal rainfall, and where a disturbance of the atmosphere might easily bring a downpour from the skies. It is also observed by the opponents of this theory that the number of battles followed by rain is comparatively small. In 1891 Congress made an appropriation for a series of experiments in Texas, which were conducted by General Dyrenforth for the department of agriculture. There has been much controversy as to the effect of these experiments, which were conducted on the theory of provoking rainfall by concussion caused by explosions, giant powder being the explosive used. General Dyrenforth claimed that the experiments were entirely successful, that the raindrops sometimes commenced to fall within 12 seconds after the initial explosion, and that "the concussions from explosions exert the atmospheric conditions, in producing or occasioning rainfall, probably by disturbing the upper currents." On the other hand, Professor A. H. Hazen, basing his views on the newspaper reports of the experiments, argued that there was no evidence whatever that any rainfall had been produced by the explosions, while W. K. Curtis, M. D., who was with Dyranforth' party, substantially confirmed Professor Hazen's view, and declared that rain fell before the experiments had begun. The weight of evidence was generally accepted by the public as supporting the views of Hazen and Curtis, and while the theory that rain frequently follows aerial explosions has not been abandoned, no serious efforts have been made to follow up the experiments made by Professor Dyrenforth.

Helen Keller.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell us if it is true that Helen Keller, the girl who was blind, deaf and dumb, can now talk? I mean articulate. I am sure that I read something to that effect some time ago, but I was disputed in a conversation, and I want to prove that I am right, if I am right.—A. B. M., Morocco, W. Va.

You were right: Miss Keller can talk. It is written of her, in connection with her education, that, notwithstanding her only means of learning the position of the vocal organs in speech was to put her fingers on the lips, tongue and teeth, and throat of the speaker, she learned in ten lessons to articulate so well that she could carry on an intelligible and audible conversation, having communication addressed to her spelled in her hand by the manual alphabet. She has learned since that time to read from the lips and throat of a speaker by placing her fingers lightly on them; so that anyone sitting near by can converse with her just as though she could both hear and see.

France and the Canal.

Editor Question Bureau: What dealings, if any, did the United States have with France in acquiring the Panama Canal strip?—S. T., Seatonville, Ill.

The United States had no dealings with the French government; its transactions were with the French Panama Canal company, which owned the canal route. This company controlled the Panama route for a canal and owned the Panama railroad. Our government paid the Canal company $40,000 for all its rights and property at Panama, including the Panama railroad, all machinery and lands in use, and all unfinished work.

European Rulers.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give the present rulers of European contries?—S. R. M., Limrock, Ala.

It has not been a great while since we gave the rulers of the world, but here is a direct response to our inquirer: Great Britain, King Edward VII.; Austria-Hungary, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, Francis Joseph I.; Belgium, King Leopold II.; Bulgaria, Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Saxony; Denmark, King Christian IX.; France, President Fallieres; Germany, Emperor and King of Prussia, William II.; Greece, King George I.; Italy, King Victor Emmanuel III.; Norway, King Haakon VII.; Portugal, King Carlos I.; Roumania, King Carol I.; Russia, Czar Nicholas II.; Servia, King Peter 1.; Spain, King Alfonso XIII.; Sweden, King Oscar II.; Switzerland, President of federal council, Marc Ruchet; The Netherlands, Queen Wilhelmina; Turkey, Sultan, Abdul Hamid II.

Colorado.

Editor Question Bureau:—I would like to ask a few questions concerning Colorado. Is it a good place for a workingman? What part of the state is best to locate in for work and health?—A. E. C., Mahomet, Illinois.

We cannot advise anybody as to the labor situation in Colorado, except to suggest that the chances of securing employment there are equal to those of any other state. That the climate of the state is generally healthful there can be no reason to doubt. The dry, cool, thin air of mountain Colorado makes its accessible eastern portions, especially the parks, widely famed as sanatoriums for patients with asthma or pulmonary disease. Colorado Springs, the Rocky Mountain Saratoga, is built up by eastern invalids. The summer days are sometimes hot, but the dry air and bare rocks cause so rapid a radiation that the nights are always cool and without dew. There is little severe winter cold, zero being rare; the frost season is short and the snows are seldom deep and soon melt, except on the mountains. The January mean temperature for the leading places is about 28.5 degrees; the July 73 to 74. The average rainfall is 14.8 inches, fairly even throughout the state, though naturally much heavier on the higher levels, varying from nearly 30 inches at Pike's to 12 at Las Animas, in the Arkankansas plains.

Nero and Rome.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please state which was the greatest fire—the one which destroyed ancient Rome or that which devastated San Francisco. Does history give any figures of the loss of life and property and of the area burned over in Rome? What was the cause of the fire in Rome, and why did Nero fiddle while the city was burning?—J. L. L., Tuttletown, California.

History has not furnished us with any figures by which we can make a comparison between the loss of the fire at Rome and that of the San Francisco configration. As to Nero fiddling while the fire at Rome was in progress we cannot be certain. At all events, it is not recorded that he went out and helped work the hand-engines in an effort to subdue the flames. The fire in Rome, which occurred in the year 64 A. D., lasted six days and seven nights. We are not of the opinion that Nero could have fiddled that long, however much he might have wished to do so. In addition to the first fire, it broke out afresh when thought to have been extinguished, and burned two days more. Nero was commonly suspected of having been the originator of the fire, with a view of having a real representation of the burning of Troy, and, although some believe this to be incredible, it was so generally entertained at the time that Nero did his utmost to transfer this action to the Christians, whom he caused to be cruelly persecuted for it throughout the empire. He caused the burned part of the city to be rebuilt in a manner more splendid and magnificent than before. In these modern days it is not a severe test of our credulity to believe that a man of Nero's record of crime would hesitate to burn a city. Nero was in the line of the Caesars, and with his tragic death that imperial family became extinct.

Quakers and War.

Editor Question Bureau: I noticed in last week's Blade something about Quakers (all who had religious scruples about fighting) being exempt from military duty. I want to say that during the civil war congress passed such a law, but so many took advantage of it that it was soon repealed.—C. C. H., Corry, Pa.

This harmonizes with our statement that Quakers are not exempt from military duty.

Paste to Catch Birds.

Editor Question Bureau: Do you know how to make or where I could get a paste or glue that would, when spread on a board or branch, hold fast a bird should it alight on it? I have heard about bird trappers using something of the sort and would like to know how to make it, or where to get it.—H. K., Sibley, Ill.

The editor of the Bureau does not know how to make or where to procure such a paste or glue. Furthermore, if he did, he would have to refuse to enlighten any inquirer. He would not care to be a party to such unsportsmanlike, not to say inhuman treatment of birds. We have none too many birds in this country as it is, and the editor of this column cannot sympathize with any method that might have for its object a reduction of the number.

The Automobile.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell us who invented the first automobile. Is it an American or European invention?—R. H. F., Danville, Ind.

It is generally agreed that the first working road locomotive ever made was that of a Frenchman, Nicholas Joseph Cugnot, in about 1769. This was a curious three-wheeled device, the front steering wheel being loaded with the boiler and a double cylinder high-pressure engine, while the driving wheel was connected with the power by rachet and pawls with links moved by direct connection with the piston. Watts experimented in road locomotion, having patented a steam carriage in 1784. When, however, Trevithick took hold of the steam carriage enterprise more progress was made. He is said to have been the first engineer to transport passengers in steam conveyances on English highways. He carried into effect many of the speculations of his predecessors, and under more favorable conditions it is believed would have achieved greater success. He was forced to give up the running of road carriages on account of the great expense. All the early steam carriages gradually went out of use. All practical enterprise ceased about 1835, and much that had been learned to that time became lost. The new period of experimentation and rediscovery may be said to start with the work of Leon Serpollet, who made his first steam carriage about 1894. From this, the beginning of the modern period, the steam carriage has developed into the powerful automobile as we see it today.

Epimenides.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you tell us something about Epimenides, the ancient philosopher who is said to have slept a long time? How long did he sleep? When did he live?—R. W. M., Hiawatha, Kans.

Epimenides was a Cretan philosopher and poet, born in Crete, in the 7th century B. C. By some he has been reckoned among the seven wise men, instead of Periander. When the Athenians were visited with war and pestilence, and the oracle declared that they had drawn on themselves the divine anger by the profanation of the temple in which the followers of Cylon had been put to death, and must expiate their offense, they sent for Epimenides, who was renowned for his wisdom and piety, to purify the temple. On his departure he refused to accept any presents, and only asked the friendship of the Athenians on behalf of Cnossus, his home. There is a story of his having, when a boy, slept in a cavern for 57 years. On awaking he found, to his astonishment, everything changed in his native town. This story is the groundwork of Gothe's poem, the "Waking of Epimenides," for the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic. According to some accounts Epimenides is said to have lived for upward of 150, according to others for nearly 300, years. He is supposed to be the prophet referred to by St. Paul in Titus, 1:12. Some classical scholars regard Rip Van Winkle as a resuscitation of Epimenides. After his long sleep he is supposed to have reappeared among his people with long hair and a flowing beard, but he was not treated as shabbily as was poor Rip upon his return to his native village. The German legend on which Washington Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle is founded, is given by Otmar in his "Volks-Sagen," entitled, "Der Ziegenhirt." Peter Klaus, a goatherd, is the hero of the tale.

Only One Homestead.

Editor Question Bureau: If a person filed on a homestead twenty years ago and commuted on it and paid for it, would he be allowed to take up another homestead now?—J. H. S., Elkhorn, Nebr.

No. The law allows but one homestead privilege to any one person.

First Stoves.

Editor Question Bureau: By whom and when was the first stove invented?—R. S. K., Williamsville, Mo.

The ancients used stoves. They lighted the fire in a large tube, in the middle of the room, the roof being open. Dr. Franklin invented the stove which bears his name, in 1744, and Dr. Neil Arvott patented his "improvement in the production and agency of heat" in 1821.

Miscellaneous.

E. W. B., Springwood, Va.: Cannot tell you much about Cass county, Minn. Two large Indian reservations occupy northern portion of the county, where is located Leech Lake, the largest of the lakes which constitute the headwaters of the Mississippi river. The lake is 24 miles long and 15 miles wide.

T. H. T., Williamsport, O.: Write to the fish commission for the information wou want. We have no description of the fish you mention.

R. J. S., Watervliet, Mich.: There are many solutions for cleaning brass, but we know of none that we can recommend for preserving the lustre of burnished brass.

W. O. S., New Concord, O.: We would advise you to write to the congressman of your district.

C. C. S: Valparaiso, Ind.: Cannot give you the sketch you want, and do not know if the statement you refer to is true or not.

H. D., Litchfield, Ill.: Murat Halstead's address is 643 W. 4th st., Cincinnati, O.

L. P. H., Little Birch, W. Va.: The changes of the moon are caused by the combined motions of the earth. This fact has been explained at length in more or less recent issues of the Bureau, as most close readers will doubtless remember.

W. E. G., Hebron, Mich.: We cannot answer your questions concerning denatured alcohol. We have told others that they will have to wait until there is some development in the manufacture and use of this article before the information they want can be obtained.

L. M. H., Etowah, N. C.: Moll Pitcher was the wife of a soldier in the Continental army, and at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, she saw her husband killed while in the act of firing a cannon. She at once took his place, fired the already loaded cannon, and fought throughout the day. Washington, for her heroism, commissioned her a sergeant in the army. History records nothing against her character.

S. D. M., Ravenna, O.: We do not know what has become of Mohan, the "Aerial Navigator." You may rest assured, however, that had he made his promised airship trip to Washington you would have heard more or less about it through the newspapers.

R. S. T., Applecreek, O.: According to her biographer, Mary Baker Eddy was twice married; the first time to Col. George W. Glover, and the second time to Asa G. Eddy.

Far in the Future.

It is the year 1925. We see the serious-faced, high-browed little boy take his antisepticized, disinfected firecracker in his rubber-gloved hand, strike a safety match and apply the radium flame to the sparkless fuse. Then he lays the firecracker on the ground and steps back a foot or two, and watches expectantly until the fire reaches the charge of smokeless powder. The firecracker breaks apart silently, but the boy smiles almost gleefully. He is fancying what a racket it would have made had it been one of the style that were favored in the days before noiseless fireworks were invented.—Judge.

Local Color.

Now the green is on the hillside
And the mauve is on the rocks;
But for variegated colors
Look on all the summer socks.
—Judge.

The PECULIARITIES of JAMES

BY ELIZABETH AYRES

Unless one was familiar with the peculiarities of James, none would have taken him for an imaginative child; he was seemingly so literal and matter-of-fact in the thoughts he imparted during his infrequent seasons of conversation. He was a serious-visaged, little fellow, perhaps four years of age, when we formed an acquaintance with each other which soon developed into a friendship that verged on the confidential.

James' hair was the color of ripened corn, and it thatched his head in tight curls that had the sheen of silk. His eyes were as blue and clear as the summer sky on a cloudless day, and were commonly opened wide, as if in astonishment at the surprises of a world which was ever revealing fresh wonders.

His infancy was passed in a period when overalls as a play garb had not come into fashion, and boy children were attired in blouses or kilts until they reached the age considered appropriate to knickerbockers. James was a child who "dressed up" well, consequently he was made the victim of fine raiment every afternon after he had taken his nap. It was not in James' nature to rebel at what must have been, to him, an affliction. The frequent admonitions to keep clean, he received with stoical indifference, probably knowing full well, that he was asked to do the impossible.

James had a way of slipping into a vacant lot adjoining his father's property to revel in the delights of a fascinating ash heap, deposited there during the winter by some of the neighboring residents. It was seemingly his joy to fill the pockets which adorned the front of his blouse, with ashes, and to pour water thereon, evolving a mixture which caused disastrous results. James never explained his motive in this connection, but it was undoubtedly a part of the make-believe drama which he was always playing.

Once, after an unusually severe correction because of his uncleanly habits, James met me on the sidewalk in front of his home, and, slipping his hand in mine, accompanied me to the corner. His manner was as one chastened by punishment and he walked in self-abasement. Weighty matters apparently filled his mind, and he kept his eyes fixed on the toes of his stubby shoes, as his steps brought them within the range of his vision.

"What is it, little boy James?" I questioned, wishing to ascertain the source of his gloom.

"I was a-finkin'," he returned, soberly, "how ze dirt flies wight up and sticks to me when I just walk along and don't do nuffin' at all. Does it stick to you zat way?" he inquired, peering up into my face with anxious gravity.

I assured him there were occasions when the soil of the land behaved thus outrageously, an admission which seemed to cheer his spirits.

He left me at the corner with his placid humor restored, and returned to the parental residence, sliding his feet heavily along the pavement, while he uttered a monotonous "ki-yong, ki-yong," which plainly showed that James was a locomotive, dragging a train of cars.

The child was commonly something other than himself, and as a locomotive he spent hours propelling his small body around the house and yard, all speech forbidden, save the "ki-yong, ki-yong," with which he imitated the sound of an engine bell.

James, in make-believe land, was always something operated by machinery. His knowledge of mechanics was limited, but he knew locomotives, and he knew steamboats, having traveled by both, and when he was not an engine he was pretty sure to be a steamboat. In this role he appeared as a side-wheeler. His chubby hands were the propelling force, and these he held close to his sides with the fingers spread and standing out stiffly from his palms. His hands, thus postured, were the steamboat paddles, and these he kept moving backward and forwards from his wrists, ignoring the fact that his feet were giving him motion. It was frequently necessary for the steamboat to back up to the wharf. As a steamboat could not possibly turn its head to see where it was going, James, in his erratic movements, frequently came to the ground, but never to grief, no matter how painful his bumps or bruises, since machinery was not susceptible to the hurts of human flesh. Probably James did not reason it out in this way, but the effect was the same.

James was the only child of his father and mother, and he was the youngest boy in the neighborhood. This condition left him much to his own devices, which were ordinarily sufficient for his diversion. There were boys enough belonging in the surrounding houses—lively, roistering boys of an age to call one of James' tender years, a baby. They sometimes watched his performances with amusement, occasionally "putting a spoke" in the steamboat wheels or laying obstructions in the road of the engine.

James accepted these teasing attentions with serene good nature, beaming on his tormentors with seraphic smiles which expressed the thought of his mind, that big boys could do no wrong. Some day he was going to be a big boy himself, he told me in confidence, and then he would wear long pants and a "s'irt hole," the last being his name for the triangle of white linen which showed at the top of his father's vest and was the object of James' admiration. Meantime, while he was growing to this blissful state, James was happy in his make-believe land, finding in life the series of new and delightful marvels which form the enchantment of childhood.

The child's capacity for making-believe, inspired the older boys to put him through his paces one summer's day when a lemonade stand on a nearby corner was their occupation. James was drawn to the corner by the sound of their voices calling their wares.

"Lemon—lemonade! Made in the shade! Three cents a glass, two glasses for a nickel! Lemo—lemonade! Made in the shade!"

He hovered in the background, feasting his eyes on the soap box, which, covered with a white towel, served as a counter to hold the few glasses already filled and waiting for possible thirsty customers. Here was something entirely unknown to James, and the fascinations of being an engine or steamboat were, for the time, forgotten.

Three boys, two dogs the stand and a crock filled with lemonade formed the group James watched with interest until he was called to the enchanting circle.

When I discovered them, James was sitting on the ground close by the soap box, his plump body drawn tensely and compactly together, and his eyes staring vacantly at something off in the distance.

"What are you doing, little boy James?" I questioned.

His big, blue eyes turned in my direction, but he did not answer.

The other boys were laughing in the way that means mischief, and I sought an explanation.

"James is an empty crock," they said, between giggles, "he's going to hold all that's left from the lemonade glasses."

"How much has he had?" I demanded, quickly.

"Only a little, we haven't sold but two glasses," the boys replied in a manner that was a guilty confession.

James, faithful to his character as an empty crock, took no part in the conversation, and looked sternly away. It was necessary to employ diplomacy to prevent injury to his infantile dignity, and to rescue his health from danger.

"James," I said ingratiatingly, "hitch on to me and pull me back home. I'm feeling a little tired this morning."

James' eyes scanned my face as if trying to read my innermost thoughts in search of guile.

"Come, James, I urged in a business-like voice, "I'm in a hurry."

Then and there a transformation occurred which proved James' versatility. The crock jumped to its feet and immediately became an engine. It went ahead a few paces, then "backed down the track" in front of me, and with a preliminary "choo-choo," away we went up the street, the warning of our approach sounded by James' "ki-yong, ki-yong."

"Little boy James," I said when we reached home, "don't play crock any more. It isn't a good game. You just be a nice, big, strong engine."

"Ki-yong, ki-yong," was his only answer.

Apparently James was without hearing, but then, how could he hear when he was a locomotive steaming away up the walk to his own front door, with a long train of cars behind him?

EAST INDIAN FOLK MEDICINE

Remedies in Which the Natives Have Implicit Faith.

Perhaps in no other country in the world is the "evil eye" an object of such great dread as in India, says the Madras Mail. You will cause mortal offense to a Hindu lady should you remark of her child, "What a nice baby you have!" or "How baby has grown since I saw him last!" She makes it a rule to speak deprecatingly of her child and represents it as the victim of nonexistent ailments so that your evil eye shall not affect it. Should she become aware that, in spite of her precautions, you have defiled it with your admiration, she will lose no time in counteracting the apprehended effects of the "drishtidosham." One of the simplest methods adopted for this purpose is to take a small quantity of chillies and salt in the closed palm and throw it into the fire, after waving it thrice round the head of the child to the accompaniment of incantations. If no pungent odor is apparent it is an indication that the dosham has been averted.

The harati ceremony, so frequently observed in marriages and other festive occasions, is also intended to counteract the dire influence of the evil eye. A plate containing saffron water is held by two ladies in front of the married couple about a score of times during the progress of a Hindu marriage so that the admiration of the spectators shall not injuriously affect the bride or bridegroom. The curious ceremonies of which her royal highness the Princess of Wales formed the central figure within a few hours after her landing on Indian shores were in one way intended to be a sort of insurance against the possible effects of the evil eye.

If a child in arms be taken into the open air and a bird fly directly over its head the infant will be rapidly reduced to a mere skeleton. The only remedy is to give it for some days a few drops of an oil extracted from the titturupitta, a kind of sparrow.

Great virtues are ascribed to the claws and horns of certain animals. Tigers' claws are in great demand with the common people. One or two claws may be worn near the loins, but should one possess a larger number the fortunate owner makes a garland of them and wears them around his neck. Deer's horn, ground into a fine paste, is an excellent balm for pains and swellings. A more curious use is found for the same substance: it is sometimes made into a powder which is supposed to aid the growth of stunted women. The joints taken from the long and slender tail of the black scorpion are supposed to keep illness at arm's distance when children wear them on their waist threa

As soon as a person has been bitten by a cobra a snake charmer is sent for who lures the same or another cobra whose fangs have not been drawn to the vicinity of the victim and causes it to bite him as nearly as possible the same spot as before. This last condition is certainly a difficult one to achieve, but should it be fulfilled the sufferer will as surely recover as the snake will die.

It is believed that if a person should come upon two cobras together they will give the unfortunate intruder no quarter. To avoid being pursuebd by them he takes to his heels, after throwing some garment on which the reptiles expend their wrath. When they have completed their work of destruction the pieces to which the cloth has been reduced are gathered together and preserved as panacea for future ills.

Water snakes are generally harmless, but here and there one comes across a venomous species. A fisherman when in doubt as to whether the snake that has bitten him is a poisonous one or not dips his hand into the mud and gorges his stomach with several handfuls of the semi-solid.

A red or swollen eye is cured by having it touched with the bolt or chain attached to a door. A remedy which I have seen applied with considerable effect in more than one epileptic fit is to place a bunch of keys in the palm of the sufferer. I have heard it said that the fit passes away as readily if the keys are placed on the head. A rather quaint remedy in the case of a sprained neck is to use an iron measure for a pillow.

Everyone has heard of the oft-quoted remedy of "a hair of the dog that bit you." The Hindu medicine man adopts a stranger course to prevent hydrophobia. He takes an old slipper and smartly strikes the patient—no gentle taps, mind you—over the incision made by the dog's teeth.

For children afflicted wit.. asthma an invaluable medicine is the egg of red ants boiled in margosa oil. The wings of wild bats are very highly prized in the case of diseases of the hair. These wings are crushed and the extract is added to cocoanut oil with other ingredients, this mixture being kept under ground in a closed vessel for a period of three months. This novel composition keeps the hair from falling or turning gray. Rabbits' blood is also recommended as a desirable lotion for washing the hair.

Sore throat is cured by spitting on red hot iron—quite the simplest and least expensive cure known to the native doctor. Peacock's flesh and pig's ghee are the best medicines for acute rheumatism. Cobwebs are most useful in boils and in skin diseases of all kinds. Should your house be infested by mosquitoes or your furniture and bedroom by bugs, all you have to do is to write on a piece of paper the names of a hundred villages or towns, taking care that all the names end in one of the suffixes uru, kottai, palayam, etc., and secure the paper to a bedpost or the ceiling as the case may be, and you will be relieved of the pest instantaneously, as if by the intervention of a magician. Donkey's milk, besides being a valuable food for newborn children, is deemed to be the most efficacious medicine for epilepsy.

TANNIN IN COFFEE.

It Persists Even After Removal of the Chaff.

The question as to whether tannin is removed from coffee when the coffee chaff is taken away is answered in the negative by the New Hampshire Sanitary Bulletin. Analyses were made of coffee chaff, of mixtures of different brands of coffee and of the specially treated and prepared coffees, and the conclusion reached is that the exclusion of the chaff does not mean freedom from tannin.

The only practicable method by which the caffetannic acid can be extracted is stated by the investigator to consist in treatment with hot water, and this, of course, could not be accomplished without the simultaneous removal of the caffein, the essential stimulating element of the coffee berry. The coffee chaff examined contained about 6 per cent of caffetannic acid, while a mixture of Java and Mocha coffee contained 11.17 per cent, and the specially prepared coffees from 7 to 11 per cent.

INTERESTING BITS.

In California they say that redwood makes excellent building material because it is difficult to burn it. Redwood contains no resin or turpentine of any kind and is very free from cracks or decayed spots in which cinders might lodge and start fires. When burning it is easily extinguished with a small quantity of water and has the appearance of burned cork. It is harder to ignite a second time than at first. Redwood forests are practically unharmed by forest fires. It is common practice for the lumbermen to fell the trees and peel the bark from them and, during the dry season, set fire to the felled timber and burn the branches and bark and other wreckage without practical injury to the saw logs. Such a procedure would mean disaster to any other wood.

"One of the grossest misconceptions from which Scotland suffers," says a writer, "is that her national drink is and always has been whisky. But this is just as untrue—neither more nor less—as that the national garb of Scotland is the kilt. Whisky, like the kilt, is a purely Celtic or highland product, and up to the middle of the eighteenth century it was just as unfamiliar in the lowlands as the clan tartans. It was only after the '45 that the highlanders began to settle in the lowlands and bring their whisky with them, but before that the national drink of the lowlanders had been ale. Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny got 'roarin' fou'—not on whisky, but on strong beer."

Says the Pekin Times: "The tribute rice is coming forward at a great pace, being brought to the rice granary situated just outside and below the Tartar city wall to the northeast by a light railway. On its arrival it is very perfunctorily cleaned by coolies, then put in bags. The coolie who threw away a cheap Japanese lighted cigarette and caused damage to the rice is undergoing cangue (a cangue is a heavy wooden collar worn round the neck) on the wall."

Costly.

"It must be nice to have the faculty of making plenty of friends."

"Oh, I don't know. All the friends I make seem to want favors."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Sunday School.

A MAN IRREPRESSIBLE AND UNANSWERABLE.

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 29 is, "Jesus Dines with a Pharisee." Luke 14:1-14. The Golden Text is, "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The man who knows himself, and who knows what is in man, and who is afraid of nothing, cannot be confounded or suppressed. The wonderful triumphs of Jesus, during His earthly mission, over the shrewd and powerful enemies that thronged Him on every side, form a fascinating theme of study. The solitary grandeur of His figure, as He stood alone amid adverse conditions and relentless foes, has never yet been adequately portrayed.

There seemed never a moment's respite for Him. In every society He was sure to fine enemies, malignant, crafty, unscrupulous. The most innocent invitations were frequently but traps to catch Him. Thus, on the present occasion, He accepted the invitation of a wealthy Pharisee to take dinner with him on the Sabbath day. This surely seemed harmless enough; yet the invitation was one more of countless schemes to enmesh him. This ruling Pharisee was not above such contemptible tactics. Indeed, Jesus must early have got over being surprised at the littleness of big men.

It is said that Jesus never refused any invitation. He went to this dinner as cheerfully as He would go to the humble meal of a publican. Certainly He had no respect for social caste line. In frank sincerity He went where He was bidden. If there be treason in the hospitality, let it be upon the head of the host. The opportunity for which the oily, whispering Pharisee watched was not long in coming at this dinner. They wanted to see whether Jesus would break the Sabbath, and the appearance of a man with the dropsy presented the test. Then, as now, one did not have long to wait or far to go to find deep human need. Take a peep at the real nature of the crowd that is nearest to you, and you will find more suffering and tragedy than ever you dreamed. The man who moves among men in the altruistic spirit of Jesus will find on every hand opportunities for helping and healing. These Pharisees had no thought of the man's need; they cared only for an ecclesiastical statute. When religion runs to seed it puts regulations above righteousness and ceremony above charity.

A Gentle Teacher's Scorn.

There is biting scorn in the question which Jesus held out to the lawyers and Pharisees, answering their unspoken attitude: "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath day?" They were the exponents of law. He asked them a question coming within their province; but they held their peace; they did not dare make answer, one way or the other. The Teacher straightway took the man with the dropsy, healed him and let him go, and then relentlessly turned upon His indignant enemies: "Which of you," He said, "shall have an ass or an ox fallen into a pit, and will not straightway pull him out on the Sabbath day?" Here He was judging them by their own law. They could not answer this Teacher who seemed so guileless, and yet who knew how to puncture their keenest subtleties. They were made to feel, however, the withering scorn of a great heart's contempt.

The Scramble for Place.

The true philosopher is the man who uses his eyes. Jesus saw straight. Wherever He went, He comprehended the real significance of the lives about Him. Nor did He hesitate to speak forth fearlessly His judgment upon what He saw. Not only were these Pharisees censorious and unloving, but in their scramble for place, like the rich Jew, Isaac of York, at the tournament in "Ivanhoe," they made themselves ridiculous.

The scene might have been a modern instance from Washington, Newport or Ottawa. The jealousies and strifes for precedence, with the heartburnings of the defeated ones, are large factors in the social life of official centers. The principle which Jesus laid down as a substitute for the wolfishly indecent one that prevailed at the Pharisee's house, and which prevails throughout the world, was: "When thou are bidden, go and sit down in the lowest place, that when he that hath bidden thee cometh, he may say unto thee, Friend, go up higher; then shalt thou have glory in the presence of all that sit at meat with thee. For everyone that exalteth himself shall be humbled, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." That was a common-sense teaching. Even a child, with a meager knowledge of life, knows it is the inevitable tendency to "take down" the one who sets himself up to be somebody. It seems as if everybody has a needle ready to prick the pretensions of the vain person. The spirit of the teachings of the Master is in the words of the poet:

"Love thyself last; and oh, such joy
shall thrill thee
As never yet such selfish souls was
given.
Whate'er thy lot, a perfect peace will
fill thee,
And earth shall seem the ante-room
of heaven."

Swapping Dinners.

Boldly challenging the old system of so-called hospitality, which made elaborate dinners for those who needed them not, Jesus declared that the feast which was most noble, and which brought the greatest reward, was the one which fed the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind. The old custom of bartering dinners in society has come down undiminished to the present day. Your society matron speaks of "owing a dinner" as naturally as she speaks of owing money to the butcher. In fact, in some quarters it is more a matter of concern to pay dinner debts than to pay the butcher, the baker and the grocer who furnish the substance of the meal. This heartless exchange of hospitality among those who need it not, and are often only bored thereby, is really not hospitality at all.

Genuine hospitality is extended to those who need it. He who takes into his home a lonely stranger, and who shares his normal, genuine family life with another, is fulfilling the Scriptural ideal of hospitality. This is a virtue which sorely needs reviving. There are thousands of young men and women in every large city who need nothing else so much as the touch of a genuine home upon their lives. To extend hospitality to these, who cannot repay in kind, but who can live nobler, sweeter lives because of their contact with the domestic virtues, is surely better worth while than to devise elaborate dinners for persons who will simply, in turn, try to outvie them.

I know a home where there is no wealth, but plenty of real refinement, where boys and young men are made welcome in unaffected friendliness. They are free to go there for a "good time" and they are never preached at, but the touch of all these fine ideals of home is upon them for the influencing of their lives. That mother and daughters could not do a greater work were they to go to China as foreign missionaries. For the Christian home, hospitality employed, is the citadel of religion.

GIRLS IN GERMANY.

The German girl leaves school at about 15 years of age, by which time she has learned to sew, mend, and supposedly to speak English and French.

She has not learned higher mathematics, says Modern Women, but she has learned the small things which fit a girl for a housewife or companion, and that, in Germany, is woman's only sphere.

However much we American girls may enjoy our colleges we dare not pity the German girls, for they have something which takes their place and of which we can have no conception until we reside in Germany a few months.

Did you ever hear of a pension? It is one of the most enjoyable things which exists. Certain influential ladies, mostly widows or maiden aunts, make known that they are willing to take a limited number of young ladies into their family.

We went to Hanover, two of us girls, with a horror and a dread of boarding school, as we heard a "pension" described. We found ourselves in a family of eight girls, all from the very best class of Germans, and all placed under Frau von H.'s care for a year or more.

None of the girls had any special object in life; a few wanted to learn to keep house, a few indulged in an hour's music lesson per week, but most of them came, as is the German custom, for the sake of becoming polished, and being escorted to concerts, theatres, balls, receptions, student Kneipes, etc., opportunities not afforded in smaller cities, and even not in many cities that are larger than Hanover.

Consequently our chaperon accepted invitations for the girls, parties were given and the great intimate family spent a year full of pleasure.

The Meddlesome Public.

"This canned beef is not what it might be," began the citizen timidly.

"Well, now, what do you expect for 15 cents?" demanded the irate packer. "Ain't the label bright and clean?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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PAPER FOR BIG PRINTERY

Government Pays $1,000,000 a Year to Supply Its Shop.

One of the largest items of expense connected with the government printing office is that for paper, nearly $1,000,000 being spent for the 10,000 tons used annually. It requires approximately 700 railroad cars to deliver this material, which is composed of nearly 100 different kinds of printing and other papers. Nearly $40,000 a year is realized from the sale of the waste paper, consisting principally of sheets spoiled in the varied processes of manufacture. The big printery is well equipped with mechanical testers, in addition to the experts employed in the paper warehouse. The government purchases printing paper at a very reasonable figure, it is said, owing to the immense quantities taken from one mill.

The department of agriculture is responsible for an interesting bulletin just finished at the big printery on the digestibility and nutritive qualities of various kinds of cereal breakfast foods, though, of course, not specifying any of the commercial articles by name. The bulletin has several tables giving the relative cost and the amount of energy in the various foods in relation to the different processes through which these foods are passed.

The present consumption of ice in the old building formerly used as the national printery is from one and a half to two tons a day. When the force was housed in the old plant the amount of ice required was from five to six tons a day. James Wells, the official "iceman," has had charge of the drinking fountains in the old building for fifteen years.

It is understood that the surplus volumes of government publications stored at the capitol and in numerous car barns and other warehouses will be given an overhauling this summer, and those of value distributed through the superintendent of public documents. There are 500 carloads of these volumes. It is said, the majority of which are out-of-date official reports and documents.—Washington Star.

ODD NEWSPAPER NAMES

Ginger Applied in the Designation of Western Publications.

The Western reporter wore a frock coat and a sombrero.

"Your Eastern newspapers are all right," he said, "but their names have no snap to them. Journal and Times and Bulletin and Chronicle are the tame names, but they are popular here. Now, if you want West—"

He took out his notebook.

"Let me read you a few of the names of Western papers that I've made a list of," he said. "These names have ginger. Listen:

"The Gisby City Scorcher, the Thomas County Cat, the Bristol Whim Wham, the Saturday Cycle, the Jayhawker-Palladium, the Sheffield Conductor Punch, the Cash City Cashier, the Cheyenne County Rustler, the Kansas Prairie Dog, the Chase County Clipper, the Burlingame Brick, the Allison Breeze, the Axle Broad Ax, the Gully Grip, the Kansas Cowboy, the Ensign Razzoop, the Santa Fe Trail, the Hatchet, the Comet, the Boomerang, the Lawrence Lariat, the Springfield Soap Box."

LOOK OUT FOR THE CELLAR

This is the time of year when $1 invested in a few pounds of quicklime may save hundreds of doctors' and druggists' bills; perhaps a loved life, indeed, because the lime will kill the dampness and germs in the cellar that are almost sure to carry diphtheria and typhoid in their lurking places, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Everything should be taken out that can be; not a particle of decayed vegetables or sourness of any sort should be overlooked; the walls, if of rough masonry, should be carefully swept, then a coating of whitewash with alum and a little carbolic acid in it, should go in. All the shelves should be taken down and scrubbed, their supports cleaned and whitewash applied wherever a hole shows that a coat is required. The drain should be cleaned and have a whole lot of lime sprinkled over the mouth, windows cleaned, and even an inexperienced hand can ply a paint brush well enough to give a couple of coats to the woodwork. If the floor is concrete, breaks must be repaired and lime should be freely sprinkled before the holes are filled. If of wood, a few planks should be taken up and the lime scattered freely underneath.

GOOD SAMARITAN STUNG.

Timothy Connors does not believe in playing the part of the Good Samaritan. He tried it once, according to his testimony in police court this morning, and got "bumped" good and plenty.

Mr. Connors was the complaining witness in the case of the state vs. Charles Degman, who was charged with petit larceny, found guilty and received a sentence of $25 and costs and 30 days.

"Degman came to my house one night recently," said Connors on the stand, "and said he was hungry. I gave him a good meal and after we had talked a while I offered him a cigar. He was a sociable fellow and we 'chased the can' a couple of times.

"The poor cuss didn't have any place to stay and I invited him to share my bed. He accepted and we retired about 10 o'clock. [illegible] I discovered [illegible] and two razors had disappeared."

The police have been looking for Degman for [illegible] his apprehension yesterday.

Chicago Luck.

Mrs. Gotham—"Are the women in Chicago superstitious?"

Mrs. Wabash—"Oh, yes; why, do you know, when a Chicago woman tumbles upstairs she's sure that she'll be married again that month."—Yonkers Statesman.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.......................Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week 182,000

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

The Most Popular Premium Ever Offered by The Blade —Special Announcement to Subscribers Whose Time Expires in August

In reviewing our subscription books, we find during the past three or four years more than 50,000 of our subscribers have received from us at least one pair of lace curtains. Since we do not sell these curtains, but give one pair for each club of ten subscribers, these figures will demonstrate the popularity of our premium offer — therefore we have made arrangements for the season of 1906-7, by contracting direct with one of the largest lace mills of this country for a special pattern and better goods, made especially for the subscribers of the Toledo Blade. We shall be prepared to supply 20,000 to 25,000 pairs this season.

Each curtain is 30 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on following terms:

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By August 1st the many subscribers expiring during August should have our propositions. Each and everyone should renew under one of the propositions, and hundreds should send us a club of ten or more, and avail themselves of our curtain proposition. It will be noticed that we do not now make this proposition a general one to all of our subscribers at the same time. We now make this offer to August subscribers only, and thirty days later the September people will have their turn, and so on in order of expirations. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all of our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month. Should any August subscribers fail for any reason to get our printed propositions by August 3rd, they will please write us for a duplicate. Also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted by September 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning with that date we shall deal with September subscribers only. We should have a renewal of all our August names, and a large number of new ones as well.

TAFT AND UNION LABOR.

The mention of Secretary Taft's name in connection with the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1908 almost invariably leads someone to exclaim: "He wouldn't do at all. He has a bad labor record." Pressed for more definite information this someone usually can go no further than to add that the secretary when he was a judge of the circuit court, did something to offend organized labor.

There have been so many of these allusions, vague and indefinite, that The Blade's Washington correspondent in the interest of truth, sought to get at the facts and these were published in Monday's issue. The controversy, it seems, pivots around two decisions delivered by Taft when he was on the circuit bench in southern Ohio, both involving disputes between railroads and organized labor.

A careful analysis of these two opinions, we are convinced, will satisfy any unbiased person, whether or not he be a member of organized labor, that the judge laid down no new rule nor did he violate any principles of justice. He did not make the law; he interpreted it and applied it to the points at issue.

In the Ann Arbor case, the railroad sought to protect its property against assaults made upon it because some of its engineers were not members of the order. It was proposed to tie up the road, by means of a conspiracy, and eventually destroy its earning powers. Judge Taft held that under the interstate commerce law, connecting roads could not refuse to handle traffic from the Ann Arbor, that a common carrier, if a corporation can be punished civilly for violation of the law and its employes proceeded against criminally. Hence when the locomotive engineers of the connecting lines refused to operate trains containing traffic from the Ann Arbor, they were liable to prosecution. Assuming that this interpretation of the interstate commerce law to be correct, Judge Taft exercised justice when he extended the injunction to President Arthur of the order who was exerting his influence in encouraging the offending engineers to disobey the law. That is, Judge Taft's evident purpose was to throw about the engineers the protection of the court from the illegal acts of their superior officers in the order. It would have been manifestly unfair to restrain the engineers from refusing to convey Ann Arbor traffic and permit Arthur to pursue his campaign of urging upon these men disobedience of the law.

In the second case, the complaining railroad was being made a sufferer through no act of its own. The trouble grew out of the Pullman strike and efforts were made by the officers of the unions to tie up the roads handling Pullman cars. The Southern railroad had made a contract previous to the strike with the Pullman company to operate the latter's cars. Its men had no grievances as to wages or as to anything else relating to the operation of the road itself. Judge Taft did not deny the right of the defendants to inaugurate a peaceful strike if they had any such grievances but he declared that the plain purpose was to institute a boycott which had been held illegal in every state in the union with the possible exception of one. In other words he did not recognize the right of union labor to make innocent parties suffer for the alleged wrongful acts of others.

If these two decisions constitute the sum total of Secretary Taft's assaults on union labor, we are much mistaken if the intelligent workingmen of the country, organized or unorganized, will consider them together as sufficient to be called a political indictment against the man uttering them. There is absolutely nothing in either to indicate that the secretary of war was at the time hostile to union labor or that he was influenced otherwise than by a patriotic desire to accord "exact justice to all men." Debsism has never yet added an ounce of strength to the cause of union labor and no number of favorable court decisions can make it morally right.

HASTENING THE CRISIS.

The ukase of the czar dissolving parliament and postponing another election to March 5 next, it is believed, makes armed conflict between the government and the people unavoidable. The czar denies that he has receded from his promise of a constitution, but he declares that the present parliament has demonstrated its utter incapacity to work out Russia's salvation; that,instead of being a constructive body aiming to ameliorate conditions and afford the people the relief they are seeking, it has resolved itself into a center of revolutionary activity, and has harrassed the government until there was no other alternttive than to dissolve it and appeal to the people to elect men who would more faithfully reflect public opinon.

Parliament takes issue with this statement and presents the czar's action as indicating clearly his insincerity when he yielded to the popular demand for a representative government. The constitutional Democrats deny that they are inciting revolution only so far as they are trying to force the government to fulfill its promises.

The retirement of Goremykin from the premiership and the elevation of Stolypin, minister of the interior, is a necessary part of the czar's program, which evidently is to subdue by force of arms the growing insurrection. His postoponement of the next election till March shows that he appreciates the gravity of the situation and expects stubborn resistance. Indeed, it can be said that Russia is already in the throes of revolution. The czar is about to strike the decisive blow. He must now rely entirely on his legions. If he can subdue the peasantry and restore order throughout the empire in the next three months he will no doubt endeavor to checkmate the program of the leaders of the opposition by making new pledges to the people, hoping thereby to obtain different results in the March election.

If he is defeated through the refusal of any considerable part of his army to fight for him, his cause is hopeless and his abdication certain. The revolutionaries are conning and resourceful. They know the strategic points of the government as well as its weak points, and for months they have been working among the soldiers to break the backbone of the czar's strength. How well they have succeeded will be demonstrated within two or three weeks. The situation is so precarious that results must come quickly. Every clash between the government's forces and the people will add fuel to the fires of revolt, and unless the former can strike a crushing blow, and strike quickly, we shall shortly see the end of Nicholas as emperor of Russia.

RUSH FOR PANAMA BONDS.

The avidity with which subscriptions were made for Panama canal bonds shows great popular approval of the project on the part of the American people. Certainly there is no opportunity for great gain on the part of the bondholders, as these bonds bear but two per cent. interest and part of that goes to the government as premium. And yet the $30,000,000 output was subscribed four times over. Banks as well as individuals joined in the rush and banks are supposed to look for better returns on investments. The people are evidently as greatly interested in the enterprise as the government. President Roosevelt must be gratified over the result, for he will now have a greater incentive for pushing the work. The numerous subscriptions shows the keen interest of the people in this great national project, and their confidence in the ability of this administration to execute it.

RUSSELL SAGE.

But few persons in this money-making age have been able to accumulate one hundred millions of dollars, and yet this was done by Russell Sage, who died yesterday.

For many years Russell Sage was a unique figure in the financial world. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but he possessed a talent for making money. He started in life as an errand boy and became a central figure in Wall street. He was worth a considerable sum when he began operations in the "street," and he "played safe." But once in all the years of his operations did he lose heavily, and that was in 1884, when the Grant-Ward failure caused an upheaval and Sage was caught to the tune of six millions of dollars.

Unlike many great financiers, Russell Sage kept on hand large sums of cash which he could utilize at a moment's notice. This made it possible for him to take immediate advantage of a flurry, and his cash would bring big returns. His investments were carefully made and the companies with which he was connected are on firm financial footing.

It is safe to say that money did not turn Sage's head nor cause him to become a spendthrift. On the contrary, if one-tenth of the stories told of him are true, and they probably were exaggerated, Sage was little more than a miser. Certain it is, his name has never been connected with any philanthropy, and he knew little of the joys of giving. In the beginning he had to exercise economy, as does every poor boy, but when he became wealthy and his mililons increased he was as careful of his expenditures as when his income was a few hundred a year. He enjoyed piling up money, but if he had any real happiness it was simply in accumulating and not in distributing it in a way to bring satisfaction to himself as well as others.

What will become of the Sage millions remains to be seen. It may be the old millionaire has provided by will for large public bequests. Should this be so it will be a pleasant surprise to those who have been accustomed to consider him hard-hearted as well as hard-headed. At any rate, during his long life he overlooked opportunities for doing good with his money which would have made the name of Sage rank among the philanthropists of the world.

LABOR AND POLITICS.

The American Federation of Labor has issued its formal campaign program whereby it purposes to carry out the threat made to President Roosevelt when he did not approve the bill of grievances presented by the committee on March 21. This threat was made in the following language: "But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and support of our fellow-citizens."

If the American Federation of Labor leaders who are plunging the organization into a political warfare were earnest in their platform, they would not have launched their program at this most inopportune time. They say: "The great insurance companies, the trusts, the corporations, the so-called captains of industry, have indeed become the owners of the legislators of our country." This is clap trap of the cheapest kind and a libel on the chosen representatives of the people. It was demonstrated at the last session of congress that capital was not in the saddle, that trust influence was impotent and that the lobbyists who believed they were all powerful, had little or no standing with the legislators. Laws were enacted to control the great railroads and to regulate the great trusts. The people had indicated what they wanted and the lawmakers heard them. The result was that more legislation was enacted in the interest of the wage earner and the man of small capital than ever before.

Yet in the midst of this strenuous session when the time of every congressman was occupied in working out reforms for the common good, these political labor leaders sought to inject new issues and concluded their demands with a threat that if their "grievances" were not righted, they would go into politics .But we doubt if they will be able to enlist the sympathies of the workingmen because their complaints are not founded on reason. If there have been congresses more acquiescent to the popular will, we are not aware of the fact. If there have been congresses that have accomplished more in the way of securing equal rights for all, than the present congress, history has been negligent of the record. There have been many occasions in the past when Gompers might have been justified in precipitating his organization into the whirlpool of politics, but he is making a grievous mistake, that is if he is relying on the justice of his cause.

Somehow though .one cannot help feeling that the unprecedented success of the labor candidates in England has had more to do with Gompers' attitude than any real grievance. The man who has reached the pinnacle of his greatness in one field naturally seeks others, and Gompers may have lofty ambitions. But if this is his motive, it is a shame that he should imperil so worthy an organization as is the American Federation of Labor.

STOESSEL. THE SCAPEGOAT.

The condemnation of General Stoessel by the Russian commission appointed to investigate the surrender of Port Arthur is not surprising when measured by the Russian standards of duty, but it indicates that the empire must pass through a baptism of blood before it is purged of the old traditionary policies that have long since been discarded by the enlightened nations of the earth.

General Stoessel made a valiant defense at Port Arthur. He saw his soldiers by the hundreds die of disease and of Japanese assaults. His forces had been reduced to an extremity where further resistance meant plain butchery. There was no relief in sight, there was nothing in the conditions north to show that by sacrificing the rest of his men he could give valuable aid to the Russian cause. Hence he chose the alternative of the humanitarian and surrendered.

We have General Nogi's word for it that Stoessel did all that any human being could do to keep the Japanese out of Port Arthur. Nogi has declared that the Russian commander made a brave defense and that instead of being humiliated and disgraced, he should be honored. But Russian discipline is not to be denied. Someone must be made a scapegoat for Russian defeat and Stoessel has been marked.

It is the prevailing opinion that the sentence of death imposed by the commission will not be executed, but whether it is or not, the government of Russia has gained nothing in the estimation of the world by this unjust attack on a brave soldier.

GOMPERS IN WAR PAINT.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, purposes making an active personal campaign against Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, who is a candidate for reelection. Because Littlefield, as acting chairman of the house judiciary committee, could not conscientiously favor the anti-injunction bill, Gompers declares Littlefield is a friend of corporations and a foe to labor. Pursuing his declared policy, therefore, of carrying the fight of organized labor into politics, Gompers has picked out the Maine man for a target.

No one will dispute Gompers' right to take a hand in the game, but time alone will demonstrate the wisdom or unwisdom of his course. Littlefield is strong in his district as he is strong in the nation. He has proved his independence of party decrees on more than one occasion. He is the last man whom we would think Gompers would attack as the advocate of special interests as against labor. In the matter at issue there are few of us conversant with the situation who honestly believe that the power of injunction should be abrogated. President Roosevelt has approved it as a weapon of defense in the hands of both capital and labor to prevent gross injustice, and he would deprecate any change in the laws that would destroy this right.

But Gompers is so determined in his battle against the power of injunction that he issued a defi shortly after his memorable and futile conference with the President. He proposes to make it an issue, and Littlefield is one of the men marked for the slaughter.

But we doubt if the American Federation can be lined up solidly in support of Gompers. His method is a two-edged sword, and if he should make a failure of it, as he seems destined to do, he is likely to do the cause of organized labor incalculable harm. Then, too, the conversion of the Federation into a political organization is fraught with grave danger. Union labor has waxed strong because it has eschewed politics as an organization. By its course it has avoided the rocks on which the Knights of Labor foundered. That lesson was well learned, and up to the present time a repetition of the disaster has been made impossible. But Gompers has evidently forgotten or else he must realize the perils that beset the course that he has mapped out. Many may admire his courage, but few will approve his judgment.

THE DEATH OF LADY CURZON.

There is genuine sorrow in this country over the news from England announcing the death of Lady Curzon, of Kedlestone. Like many another American girl she married a title, but unlike most alliances of the kind, this one was no bargain counter affair, but formed in true love.

When Mary Leiter became the wife of Curzon, there was nothing to indicate the brilliant future before him. Shortly after the wedding he stood for parliament, and it is a matter of common knowledge that Lady Curzon had much to do with his victory. She canvassed the district, she was conspicuous on the platform from which her husband addressed the people and in many other ways she let it be understood that his cause was her cause.

It was not long after his entrance into parliament that Sir George was chosen viceroy of India to succeed Lord Elgin, who retired. In her new and difficult position the American woman exercised the same tact and diplomacy that had marked her career in England. It was largely because of her adorable qualities that the Curzon administration in India proved to be one of the most popular in the history of that country and brought her husband great fame. A difference between the viceroy and the military governor as to policy resulted in Lord Curzon's resignation and he returned to England.

No doubt the social demands made on Lady Curzon as vicerine of India shortened her life, for her unselfish ambition knew no limits. She will be remembered as belonging to the best type of the American girl, one who in the acquirement of a title and of social success in the capital of the world never forgot that she was American.

THE KNELL OF CZARISM.

Russia is drifting toward the whirlpool of revolution, and at this hour disaster seems unavoidable. Heroic efforts to save the country from civil war have arrested the movement, but only for a moment. Every turn in national affairs has brought the government nearer the danger point, and now it is like a ship approaching the rapids, increasing its speed as it gets more and more in the center of the current.

Events of the week are fraught with significance. The douma's address to the people is nothing short of high treason in the eye of the bureaucrat, an extra-constitutional act that can be adequately punished only by the dissolution of the body promulgating it. But the appeal will have its intended effect, and stir the peasants to ally themselves with parliament. The demand for an expropriation that is tantamount to confiscation will excite their avarice and lead them to excesses that will be revolution in itself.

Meanwhile the revolutionists are sowing their seed with ever increasing results. There are disturbances in every part of the empire. Peasants are destroying and pillaging estates, with small regard for person, some of the most prominent Constitutional Democrats being among the sufferers. The soldiers, too, are growing more mutinous and taking sides with their kinsmen as against the government.

The czar, having let the last opportunity to placate the people escape him, is making his last stand. Troops are being mobilized in St. Petersburg and other large cities to meet the initial shock of revolution. By a merciless slaughter at the first organized outbreak, he hopes to break the back of the movement and drive the peasants to cover, but he fails to appreciate fully the desperateness of the situation. The die has been cast and when Russia emerges from her baptism of blood, there will be a new government, a new order of things.

MRS. LABAREE'S LOYALTY.

One rarely witnesses such devotion to a cause as that shown by Mrs. Mary Schauffler Labaree, formerly of Urumia, Persia. Her husband, a missionary, was killed by religious fanatics on Mount Ararat, and this government demanded of Persia the payment of indemnity in the sum of $50,000. To this action on the part of her country, Mrs. Laboree entered a vigorous protest, claiming that the payment of an indemnity would operate against the work of the missions. She also protested against the size of the indemnity, asserting that while her loss could not be estimated in dollars and cents, the natives would not understand it, for the reason that they place a much lower value on human life. Notwithstanding the protest Persia paid over to her $30,000 before the thirty days allowed in Uncle Sam's ultimatum had expired, and as this sum is more than three times the maximum ever before paid by Persia for the murder of a private individual, the outcome excites one's curiosity. However the government considered Mrs. Labaree's petition of sufficient importance to request Persia not to levy a tribute on the small taxpayers in the province where the crime was committed, they having had no hand in the affair, and this request has been complied with.

But Mrs. Labaree's position is so novel as to awaken interest. She can accept the indemnity and quietly enjoy it in her native land, but she is heart and soul in the mission cause, and rather than jeopardize her influence would forego accepting any compensation for the awful sacrifice she was called upon to make. When missionaries become so filled with the spirit of the work as Mrs. Labaree has demonstrated herself to be, skeptics have little ground on which to predicate ultimate failure of the efforts to christianize the world.

CURRENT COMMENT.

To the pure all things are pure, except canned goods.

Perhaps Mr. Bryan would rather be radical than President.

What a trifling affair that war with Japan must now appear to the czar.

Mr. Cleveland uses a Kentucky reel when fishing. He likes it better than the Virginia reel.

If the czar were a man who made use of profanity it would be easier to get his real opinion of the douma.

If the Russian government executes Stoessel it will deserve all the bad luck that comes its way in future.

Mr. Rockefeller may simply be hurrying home to tell the sheriff of Hancock county who owns this country.

Sixty members of the douma are going to make speeches. Must have gotten the idea from the American congress.

George Ade has purchased another farm. George has been on the royalty road to financial success for some time.

Senator Burton wants a rehearing of his case. It would seem to be of greater advantage to him to let the public forget it.

President Roosevelt is willing that others should work only eight hours a day, but as for himself, he prefers sixteen.

If the present reform movement keeps going it is likely to develop that the prisons of the country are entirely too small.

The report that Alfred Beit left an estate valued at over two billion dollars, was not true. He was never in the ice business.

The most attention Vice President Fairbanks has attracted for some time was when he ran over a Democrat with his automobile.

Prof. Zueblin says matrimonial engagements should last at least six months. Presumably through the ice cream soda season.

Senator Platt advises young men to keep out of politics, but doesn't say what he thinks of the opportunities offered in the express business.

The courts have decided that H. H. Rogers must give up $2,500,000. That will be worse than the experience of never having had it.

Since President Roosevelt has been working in the hayfield, Mr. Bryan will want to get home in time to help cut corn on his Nebraska farm.

Notwithstanding he has always been economical and saved his money, Mr. John D. Rockefeller is forced to admit that he is not a billionaire.

If there is anything in the signs of the times it will not be many years, if he lives, before Czar Nicholas will be forced to look for another job.

Before accepting Justice Brewer's idea that the national government is too powerful, let's wait for the final round of its struggle with the octopi.

Persons who complain that we have no great authors in this country seem to forget the talented gentlemen who write the breakfast food advertisements.

At the same time it doesn't help the appetite any to read that English food manufacturers are as dirty as those who can delicacies for the American stomach.

The smile of the three-year-old crown prince of Norway is said to be fascinating. And yet nine out of every ten babies can smile just as sweetly as this son of royalty.

The history of the French revolution should make interesting reading for Emperor Nicholas just at this time. But perhaps the emperor doesn't feel that he has time for reading.

King Edward certainly made a mistake when he decided not to visit Canada. It would have done him an inestimable amount of good to get that close to the United States.

There will be people who will doubt that a man of Uncle Russell Sage's habits enjoyed life, but it is doubtful if he ever made a dollar that didn't give him a thrill of pleasure.

Mr. Bryan is always in danger of having his wealth overestimated. Ever since he bought that blooded heifer the tendency has been to regard him one of the rich men of the country.

Congressman J. Adam Bede says Uncle Joe Cannon is the last of the type of Lincoln. This remark may cause Uncle Shelby Cullum to take another close look at himself in the mirror.

"The treaty of the Marblehead" is the name the peace pact between the three warring Central American nations will be known by. Another argument in favor of warships as peace persuaders.

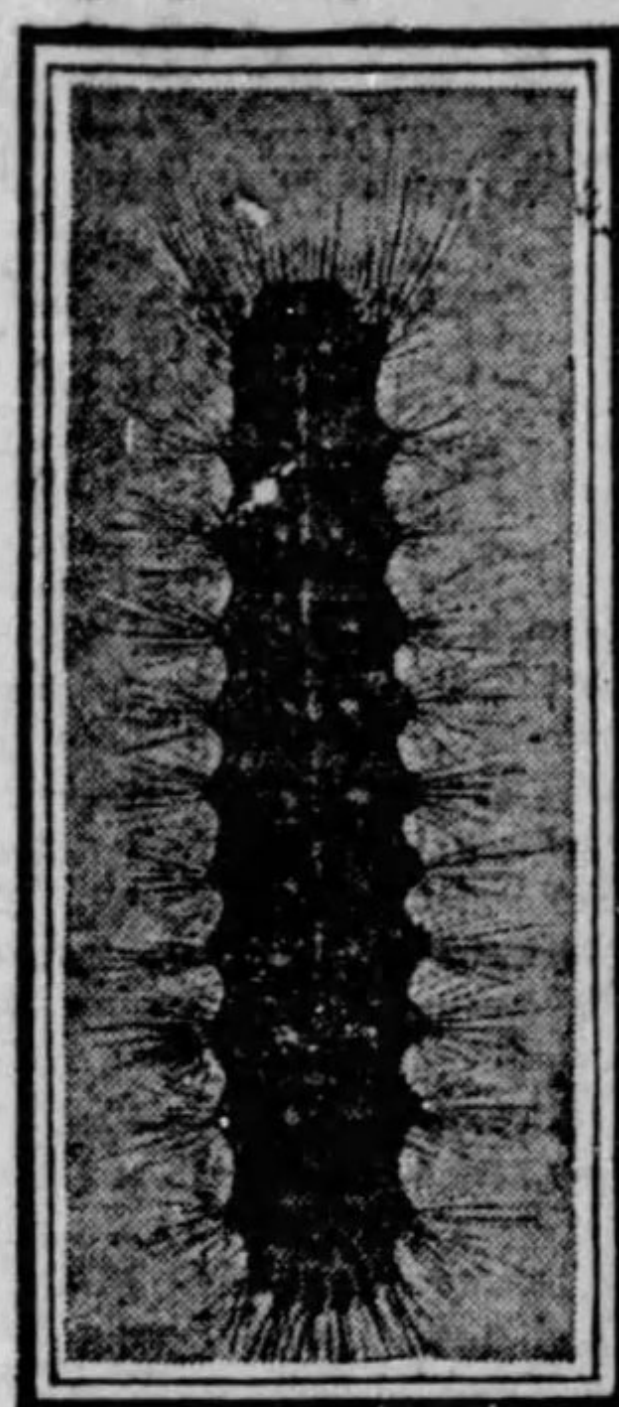
It would seem about time for the czar to discharge the spiritualist medium who is giving him advice and hire one who can recognize a foregone conclusion when he sees it on the other side of the street.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie thinks there are people now living who will see England, the United States and Canada merged as one country. So far as known the thought is absolutely original with Mr. Carnegie.

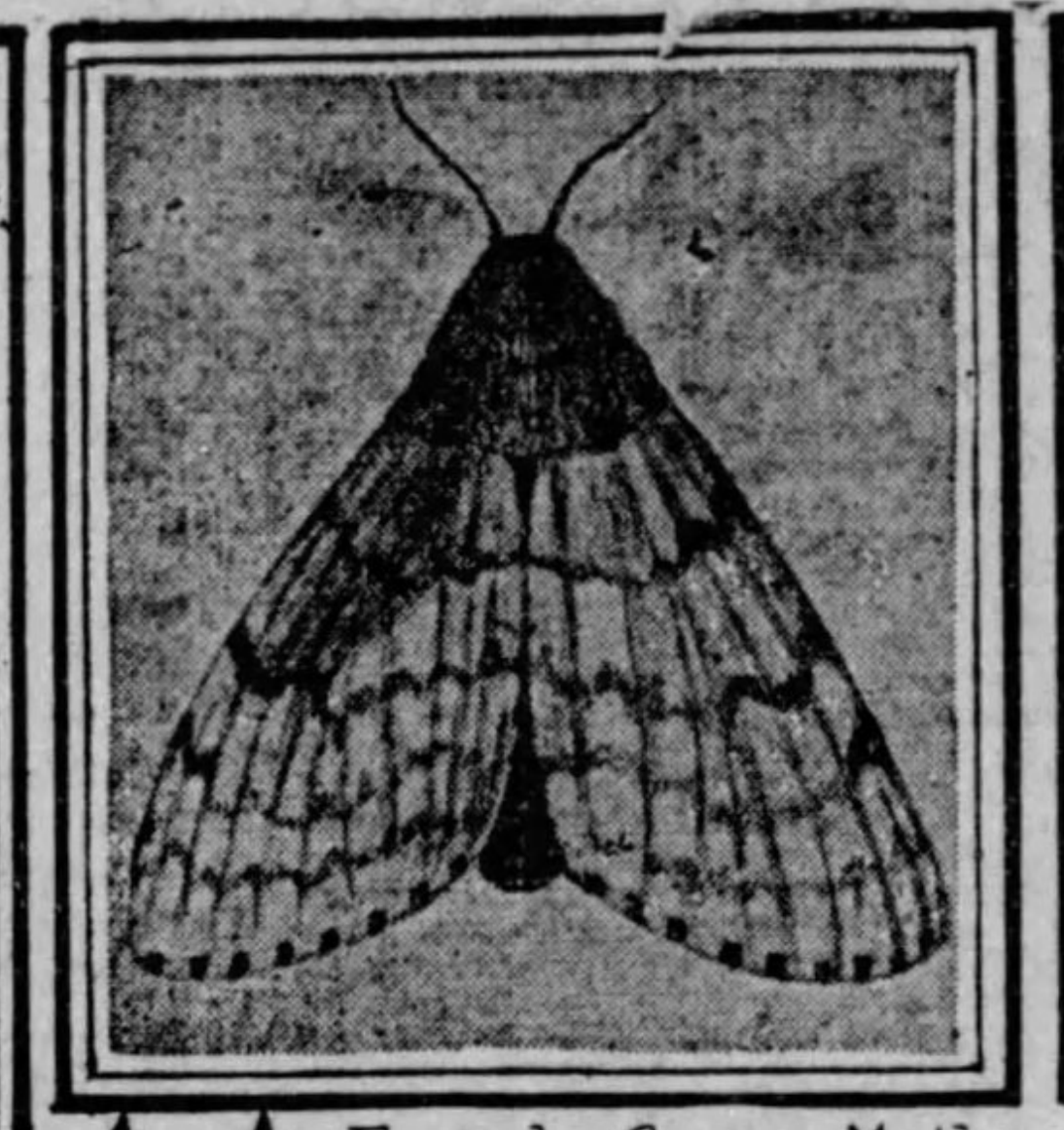
It is explained that Vice President Fairbanks' favorite hot weather drink is buttermilk, thus forestalling any campaign report that he has to indulge in Jamaica ginger to keep his temperature up to normal.

Alfred Henry Lewis has writen a lengthy article telling why President Roosevelt should be nominated for another term. He gives some very good reasons, but the President may know some better ones why he shouldn't be nominated again.

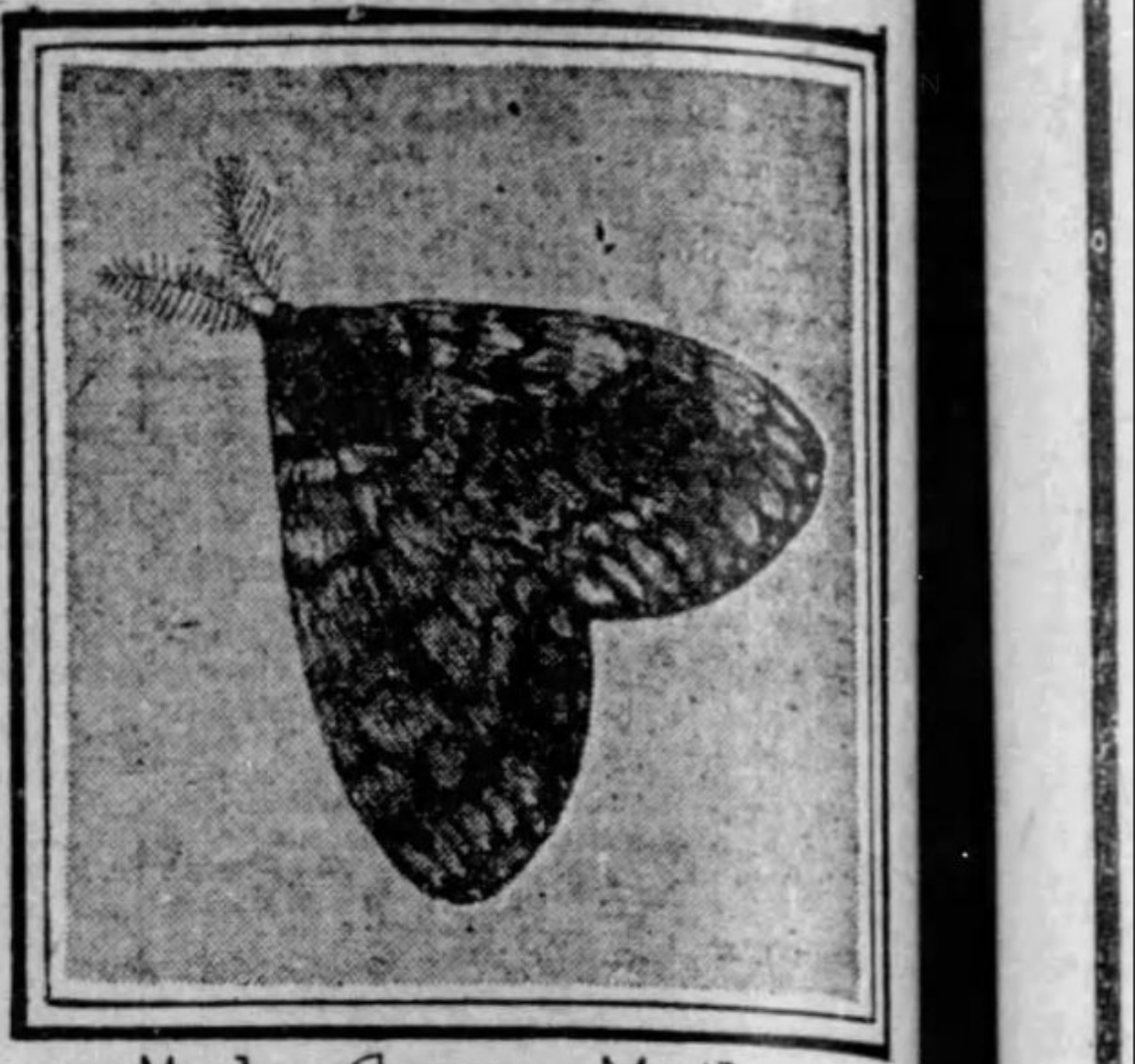
Gypsy Moth Coming by Automobile



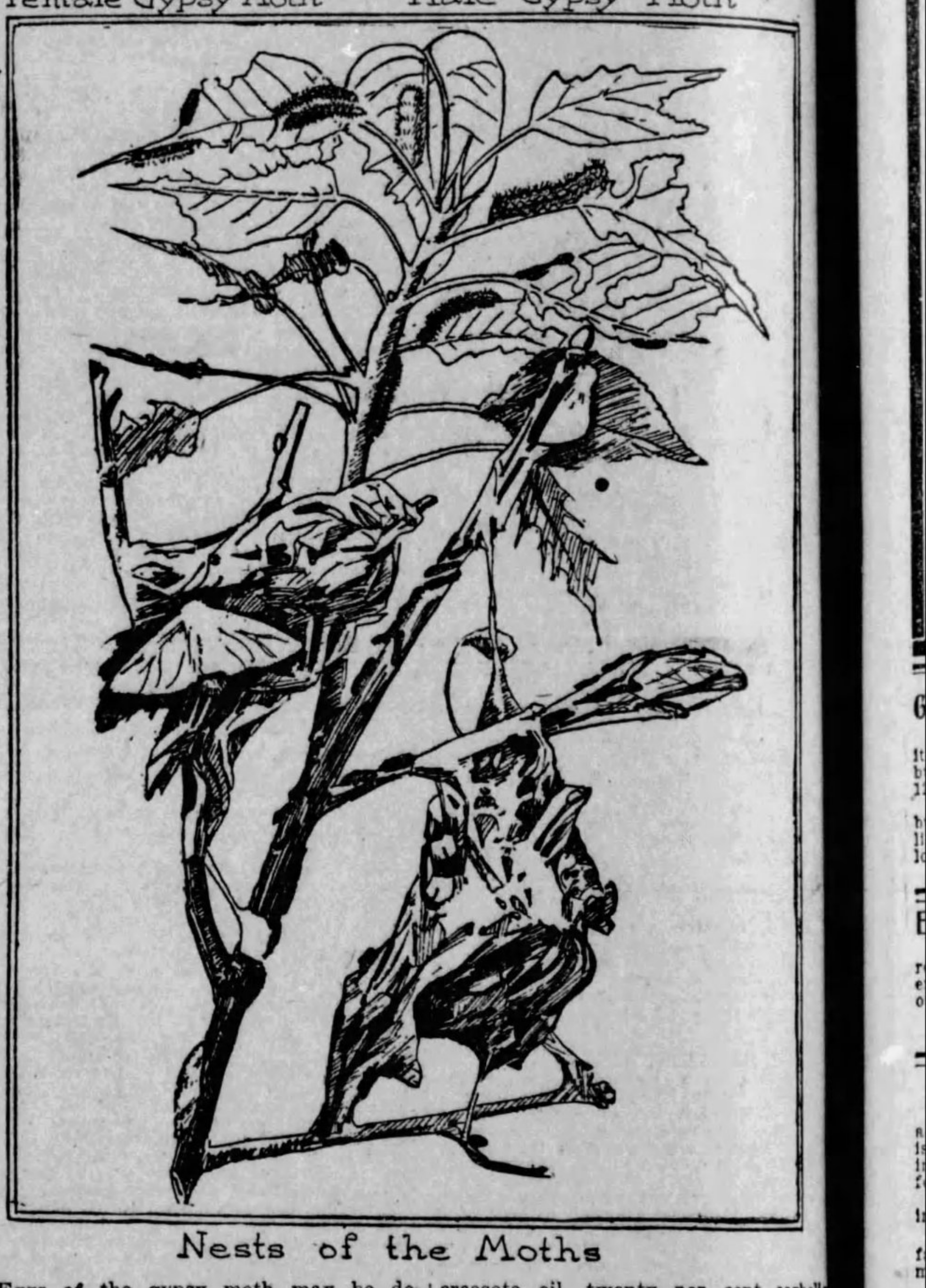
The Caterpillar



Female Gypsy Moth



Male Gypsy Moth



Nests of the Moths

Albany, N. Y., July 20. — Westward the gypsy moth takes its way. It has caused millions of dollars' worth of damage in Massachusetts, has escaped to New Hampshire and Connecticut, and now the invasion is turning toward New York state.

This interesting information is conveyed in a letter of warning just issued by E. P. Felt, state entomologist, who also asks inhabitants of the Empire state to watch for the brown tail moth in addition to the gypsy and report their appearance anywhere in the state at once.

According to Mr. Felt the gypsy moth likes to ride by automobile. In this connection he says:

"Experience has shown that automobiles are very active agents in transporting this insect, and, with their increased use in recent years, no one can foresee where the pest may appear next."

The brown tail moth is a more recent introduction, and, unlike the gypsy moth, flies readily. It is not only a very destructive leaf feeder, but the barbed hairs of the caterpillars cause a very severe irritation upon the unprotected skin.

Two rows of warts down the back of the gypsy moth caterpillar make it easily distinguishable. It is about two inches long and the ten anterior warts are blue, the twelve posterior red. The gypsy moth will eat anything in the tree or shrub line, and on the slightest disturbance leap on passersby and cling to clothing.

Brown tail moths have white spots on each side and a single pair of red spots near the tail. They prefer wild cherry, pear, apple, maple, elm and white oak leaves, and have barbed horns, which, breaking off or blowing from the cocoon, produce an intolerable irritation, the "brown tail itch."

Caterpillars of both species, says Mr. Felt, may be destroyed by spraying with an arsenical poisoning, preferably five pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water, though the gypsy moth caterpillars, especially when nearly full grown, are quite resistant to poison.

Eggs of the gypsy moth may be destroyed by treating the egg masses with a preparation composed of fifty per cent creosote oil, twenty per cent carbolic acid, twenty per cent spirits of turpentine and ten per cent of coal tar.

The Disputed Election of 1876

After the lapse of nearly a full generation since the Hayes-Tilden disputed presidential election, but while some of the active participants in that contest are still alive, it is well than an impartial history of that critical episode should be written. This has been done by Paul Leland Haworth, lecturer in history at Columbia university, and the monograph is published by the Burrows Bros., Cleveland. The book is based upon the official records of the debates in congress, of evidence gathered by various investigating committees, and of the proceedings before the electoral commission. The very full reference notes show many other sources of information, and the author acknowledges his indebtedness to a considerable number of politicians and journalists for facts within their knowledge as to the subjects treated. The result is a dispassionate, scholarly and reasonably full story of this unique incident in American history.

To understand the intense feeling occasioned by the disputed result of that election, the danger of actual conflict that existed and the deep disappointment of the Democrats at the outcome, it is necessary to recall, as the author does, the political conditions that then existed and the proceedings of the two national nominating conventions. The Democratic expectations of success were high, owing to the "tidal wave" in their favor in the elections of 1874, when, owing to the financial panic of the year before, to the bad condition of affairs at the south, to the Credit Mobilier exposures, the "salary grab," the whisky ring scandal and other unsavory incidents of the second Grant administration, the Democrats carried 23 out of the 35 states voting in that year. Even such staunch Republican states as Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts had arrayed themselves in the Democratic column, and the successful party secured the house by a large majority.

To add to the hopes of the Democrats, a Republican factional fight had resulted in the defeat of such powerful leaders as Blaine, Conkling, Morton and Bristow, and the nomination for President of the comparatively unknown Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio. The Democrats, on the other hand, nominated on the second ballot Samuel J. Tilden, the ablest politician in the party, whose record as an antagonist of the Tweed ring and a reform governor of New York had given him much prestige and popularity, and strengthened their ticket by naming Senator Hendricks, of Indiana for vice president. The independent, or radical Republicans, who had opposed the nomination of Blaine, Conkling or Morton, finally indorsed Hayes, though several of their number, including Charles Francis Adams and Parke Godwin, announced their support of Tilden.

After a very thorough and exciting campaign, the returns which came in on the night of Tuesday, November 7, indicated the election of Tilden. "The Democratic morning papers were almost unanimous in claiming the victory," says the author, and the "the Republican papers were nearly as unanimous in either directly or indirectly admitting defeat." Extracts are given from Republican journals admitting defeat and from Democratic journals claiming victory. The New York Herald, in its 2:30 edition on Wednesday morning, stated the "Result is undecided," and on the next day its summary was 181 for Hayes, 184 for Tilden, with Florida in doubt. The New York Times said editorially in its first edition that the result was "still in doubt," though intimating its fear that frauds in New York and force at the south had given success to the Democrats. In a later edition a "slightly more confident editorial" was printed, and the Times' tables gave Tilden 184 and Hayes 181, with "Florida alone in doubt," adding: "If the Republicans have carried that state, as they claim, they will have 185 votes—a majority of one." The story is told how John C. Reid, the Times news editor, believing that the situation was not understood by the leaders, hurried to the Republican headquarters, which he found deserted, and, going to the hotel office, met W. E. Chandler, a member of the committee, who had just returned from New Hampshire, believing that his party was defeated. Mr. Reid told him this was not certain, and showed a dispatch from the Democratic committee asking for the Times' figures, indicating that they were not certain. After going over the returns together, and trying to consult with Chairman Zach Chandler, who was roused from his bed, but was too tired and sleepy to talk, telegraphic messages were prepared by W. E. Chandler and Mr. Reid and sent to all the doubtful states. "The import of all these can be inferred from that sent to South Carolina, for it was typical," says the history. It was as follows:

"Hayes is elected if we have carried South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. Can you hold your state? Answer immediately."

This was the real beginning of the "disputed election." Strong claims to these states were at once put forth by the Republican managers, and the politicians and officials who received the dispatches promptly took the obvious hint and began preparations to "hold" their respective states. Representatives of both parties, including , some of their shrewdest men, were sent to the contested states to supervise the struggle which it was now seen involved the presidency. Mr. Haworth says that "both contingents were well equipped with the 'sinews of war,' and both were active in collecting affidavits and testimony and by acting as counsel before the canvassing boards." In the three southern states, as well as Oregon, proof was afterward found that the Democratic agents tried to bribe members of the board and state officials, while the Republicans promised that in case Hayes were counted in he would "take care" of his southern friends—which in several scandalous cases he certainly did.

The author reviews the contest in each state, giving a fair outline of the testimony and the proceedings. And his conclusion is very much the same in every case — that while a fair count of the votes actually cast would have given the state to Tilden, a free election would unquestionably have resulted in a majority for Hayes. Or, "to speak brutally," the board, by an illegal process which acquired the force of law, "merely took back stolen property." The evidence as to the intimidation of negroes and the stuffing of ballot boxes by the Democrats was conclusive as to the general fact, though open to suspicion in particular instances. At all events, the three states were "counted" for Hayes.

In Oregon the contest was based on the ineligibility of one of the Republican electors, who was disqualified by holding a commission as postmaster. The Democratic contention, inspired from New York, was that ballots cast for a federal office holder were void, and that the Democratic candidate receiving the highest vote was elected. The Republicans based their defense on the state law empowering the electors to fill vacancies. Two certificates were issued, one by the governor, in favor of Cronin, the Democratic elector, and the two uncontested Republicans, and one by the secretary of state for three Republicans.

The issue thus presented to congress is described a one of "compromise or civil war." Democratic newspapers in all parts of the country declared in varying terms that "Tilden has been elected, and by the Eternal he shall be inaugurated." Force was openly threatened. But the leading journals of that party and the independent press took a more sober view of the situation, deprecated all threats of violence, and as one of them—the New York Sun—said: "Better submit to wrong for the time, however gross, than to appeal to any but legal, constitutional and peaceful remedies." This view, strengthened, no doubt, by the reflection that Grant was President, prevailed in congress, where a wide and decided difference of opinion existed as to who was authorized to count the electoral votes—the speaker of the house (Randall, a Democrat) or the President pro tem. of the senate (Ferry, a Republican).

Public opinion was strongly in favor of a legal and peaceful settlement, and a resolution introduced by Representative McCrary, a Republican, on the 7th of December, providing for a joint committee of ten from both houses to prepare and report a plan whereby "the votes may be counted and the result declared by a tribunal whose authority none can question, and whose decision all will accept as final," was passed in both houses without debate or opposition, though Mr. Tilden was averse to it, saying to his confidants: "Why surrender now? You can always surrender." Out of this action grew the famous electoral commission, which, after many different plans had been rejected, was composed of five justices of the supreme court and ten members of the senate and house. Four of the justices were designated, and they were to name the fifth, who was to be, it was understood, David Davis, of Illinois, an appointee of Lincoln, classed as a non-partisan. But through some "plot," as alleged, or from a "strange fatuity" on the part of the Democrats of Illinois, Judge Davis was elected senator from that state on the day before the electoral commission bill came up; was therefore held to be ineligible, and Justice Bradley, an out-and-out Republican, was chosen as the fifth member. The Democrats in Congress were too far committed to recede, but "later they realized that this bit of gaucherie on the part of their compatriots at the West had probably exercised a determining influence in deciding whether the Republican or the Democratic party should during the ensuing four years control the government of the American people."

The evidence and arguments before the commission are reviewed by the author with clearness and force. The fact that the vote on every vital point was in favor of the Republicans by a strict party vote of 8 to 7 is recognized as unfortunate; but the writer remarks that the Democratic critics of this division failed to remember that their party line was as strict and as solid as that of the Republicans. The author's conclusion is that "the act creating the commission was one of the wisest pieces of statecraft ever evolved by an American Congress," and that the result, though disappointing to one party, as any settlement of the dispute must have been, was accepted by the country as ethically right. "The people knew that, while Hayes was undoubtedly the beneficiary of fraud, Tilden would just as truly have been the beneficiary of violence and murder." They, therefore, decided that the situation was "one of those rare ones in which two wrongs go to make a right; and, therefore, in 1880 they elected to the presidency (in spite of the cry of 'fraud,') a member of the electoral commission"—James A. Garfield.—Boston Herald.

Current Events.

John D. Rockefeller denies the report that he is a billionaire.

Ohio begins war on foreign corporations not complying with laws of state.

British government denies brutality to Zulus during fighting in Natal.

Santos-Dumont begins experiments with new flying machine he has modeled after a bird.

Heirs of Robert B. Roosevelt, the President's uncle, disagree about division of property.

Agents of alleged oleo trust are held at Philadelphia charged with violation of the state laws.

Philadelphia brewery caught evading barrel tax on beer must pay $2,500 to the government.

Arkansas begins proceedings against the cotton seed oil trust, alleging restraint of trade.

John Burns announces government appropriation of $1,000,000 to relieve British unemployed.

Demonstration held at tomb of Emile Zola and Dreyfus deposits wreath on his defender's grave.

New tariff treaty between the United States and Spain will be signed at San Sebastian.

Mayor Codd, of Detroit, outlines his plan for a municipal ice plant to sell to householders at cost.

Uncle Joe Cannon urges voters of Illinois to select Shelby M. Cullom as United States senator.

Lord Curzon, in midst of receiving condolences on account of wife's death, is suffering with incurable disease.

Marshall Field's estate in New York city is appraised at $7,718,310, and includes many gilt-edged stocks and bonds.

Scotch members of British house of commons, irritated at neglect, start movement for Scottish parliament.

John M. Shaw, president of the Atlantic Telephone company, offers city of New York $1,000,000 a year for franchise.

Armistice goes into effect between Guatemala and Salvador, but not until Guatemalans are defeated in battles.

Fifteen hundred persons are imperiled when crowded excursion steamers crash together in New York harbor.

Alfred Beit, the diamond king, leaves millions in his will for education in South Africa and sets aside $6,000,000 to aid building of African railways.

Driven to despair by insomnia, Martin Flynn, president of the People's Savings bank, of Des Moines, Iowa, commits suicide by shooting himself.

German agrarians gain strong support in movement aimed to destroy the remnant of American meat and lard trade by arbitrary inspection regulations.

New York detectives are searching for valuable diamonds, most of them the size of pigeon's eggs, stolen from woman whose name is kept secret.

A. B. Stickney, president of the Great Western road, visits Washington to urge on officials the rigid enforcement of the law requiring publicity in rates.

Professor Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, denies advocating "probationary wedlock" and declares he favors long engagements, duly made public.

Senator Merton, candidate for governor of Wisconsin, urges that public service corporations, as well as railroads, be brought under the control of the state.

Fad against the touching of food by human hands decrees that even peas in the pod must be picked by machinery and throws many out of employment.

FINE SILVER TABLEWARE

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS

"WILD ROSE," A STERLING SILVER DESIGN

WITH FRENCH GRAY FINISH

This is the best silverware offer ever made by The Blade, and every subscriber should take advantage of it.

We Offer These Goods to You in Two Ways

First—Without a subscription to The Blade. This is for the benefit of those who have just renewed their subscription:

One-half dozen Teaspoons	$1.00
One-half dozen Dessertspoons	1.50
One-half dozen Tablespoons	1.60
Sugar Shell and Butter Knife in box	.80
Berry Spoon	.90
Gravy Ladle	.85
Cold Meat Fork	.60

Second—Combination offer for the benefit of those who desire to order these goods in connection with their subscription to The Weekly Blade:

One-half dozen Teaspoons and Weekly Blade, one year	$1.10
One-half dozen Dessertspoons and Weekly Blade one year	$1.60
One-half dozen Tablespoons and Weekly Blade one year	$1.70
Sugar Shell and Butter Knife in box and Weekly Blade one year	95c
Berry Spoon and Weekly Blade one year	95c
Gravy Ladle and Weekly Blade one year	90c
Cold Meat Fork and Weekly Blade one year	65c

You have never before had an opportunity to purchase silverware, warranted for ten years, at such prices as we have named above.

SPECIAL—If you will send us 13c and the names of four or more ladies who are not now taking the Weekly Blade, we will send you one of these handsome Wild Rose Teaspoons. It makes a very pretty souvenir spoon.

THE BLADE, - - - - TOLEDO, OHIO

Gold-Filled Collar Buttons!

We offer our readers a very fine quality gold filled, solid, one piece collar button at 15c each, 2 for 25c, 6 for 70c, 12 for $1.35.

Do not wear cheap plated or bone buttons when you can get a good, reliable article such as we offer you at so low a price.

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Toledo, O.

Elegant Gold Filled Chains

We are prepared to furnish our readers any kind of a watch chain either for ladies or gentlemen. Send for our illustrated price list.

Address all orders—

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

ILLINOIS SPECIAL

The Illinois Watch Co.'s movements are among the best in the market. This is proven by the fact that they are being adopted by the railroad companies for the use of their employes.

We offer our readers a few bargains in 11 and 17 jeweled movements—

No. 1.—Case, silverine, 16 size, open face, screw back and bezel movement, Illinois, 11 jeweled.. $7.50

No. 2.—Case, same as No. 1; 18 size; movement, Illinois; 17 jeweled.......................... $8.00

This watch cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $10 to $12.

No. 3.—Case, gold filled; open face, screw back and bezel, 18 size; guaranteed 20 years; engraved, plain or engine turned; case, Illinois; 17 jeweled.................. $12.00

These are first-class watches and will give the very best of satisfaction. Our prices are lower than you can buy the same goods elsewhere.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

FOR THE LADIES AND GIRLS

The O size is now the popular watch for ladies and girls. It is small enough to be worn as a Chatelaine, and is generally worn that way.

The case is 20-year, gold filled, Hunting, plain, engine turned, or engraved, and is fitted with a 7-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement—

Our price is only........................ $11.75

If you wish to give your wife, daughter or sister a handsome Xmas present, give her one of these watches.

Get your order in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Watches for the Boys

These watches are about 16 size, thin model, open-face, gun metal cases—guaranteed good time-keepers—a neat handsome and reliable watch; price $2.35

If you order one of these watches, and it does not prove as represented, return it to us and we will send you another one. THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

PARIS PATTERNS.

The cut paper patterns now offered to our readers are furnished by the Paris Modes Co., of New York, and are the best, latest and most perfect patterns offered by any newspaper using cut paper patterns.

These patterns provide for the allowance of all seams; are easy, simple and practical to use, and perfect in fit. If the correct size is selected, a garment may be cut and made to fit perfectly without any alteration.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

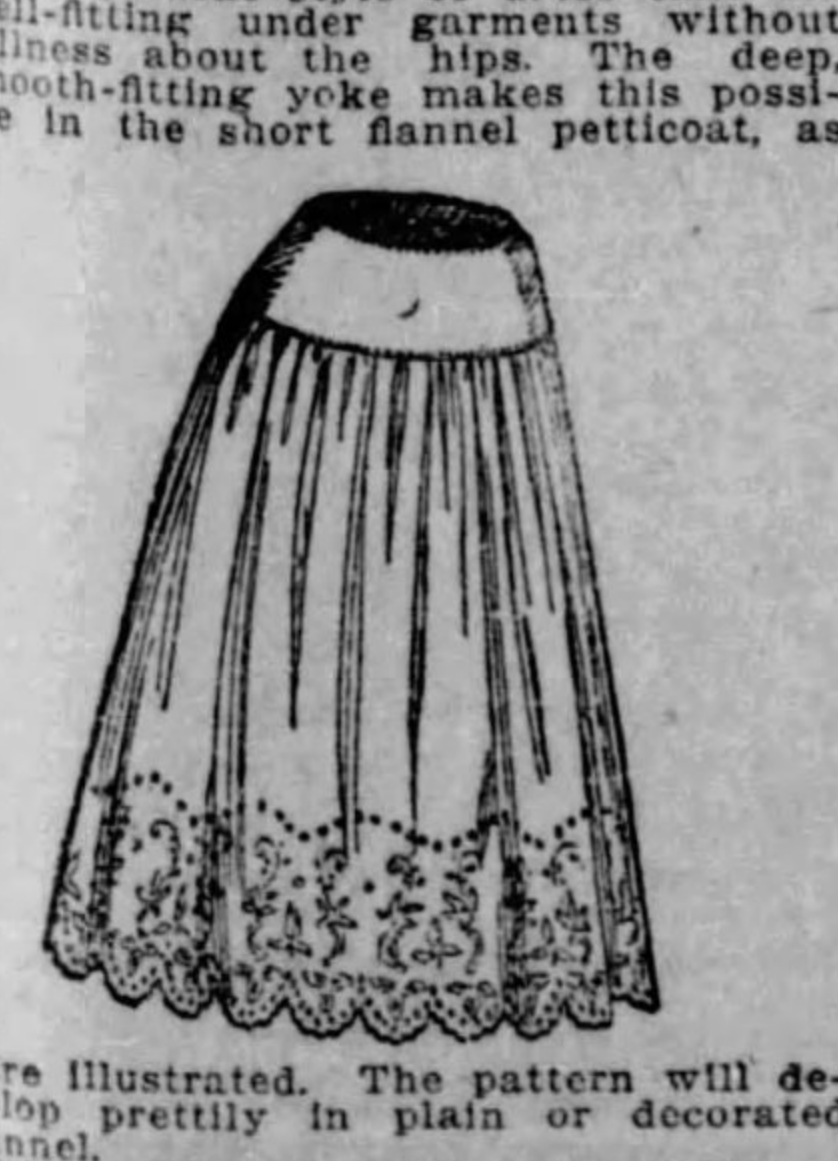
BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered. Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Ladies' Flannel Petticoat, with Round Yoke and Straight Lower Edge—Paris Pattern No. 1451—All Seams Allowed.

The present style of dress calls for well-fitting under garments without fulness about the hips. The deep, smooth-fitting yoke makes this possible in the short flannel petticoat, as here illustrated. The pattern will develop prettily in plain or decorated flannel.

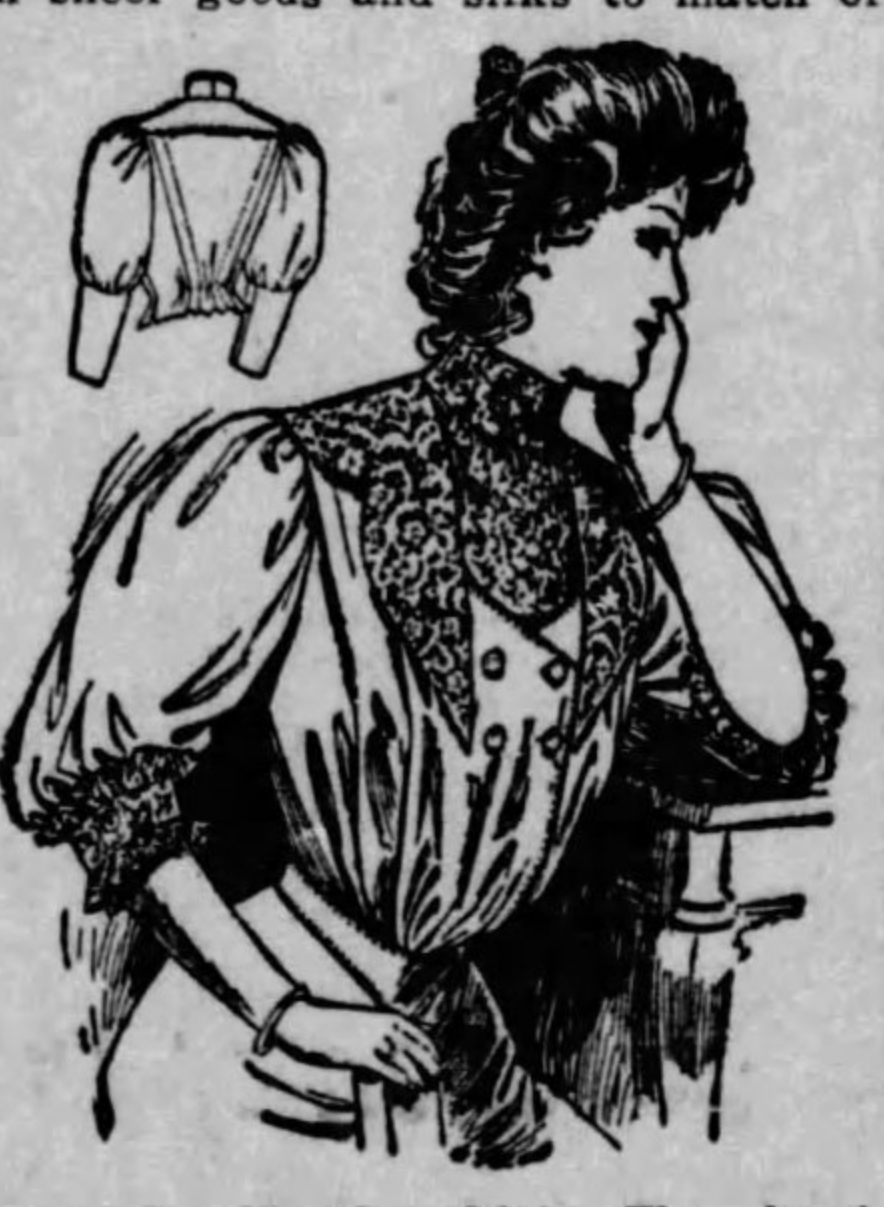


The pattern is in 8 sizes—22 to 36 inches, waist measure. For 24 waist, the petticoat requires 3⅛ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2⅜ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards of embroidered flannel 25 or more inches wide; with 1 yard of material 36 inches wide for the yoke.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Shirtwaist, with Removable Chemisette, and Long or Elbow Sleeves and with or without the Large Fancy Collar—Paris Pattern No. 1455—All Seams Allowed.

This is the charming Fritzi Scheff waist, which will develop beautifully in sheer goods and silks to match or contrast with the skirt. The chemisette and large fancy collar suggest possibilities for dainty effects in lace or embroidery.

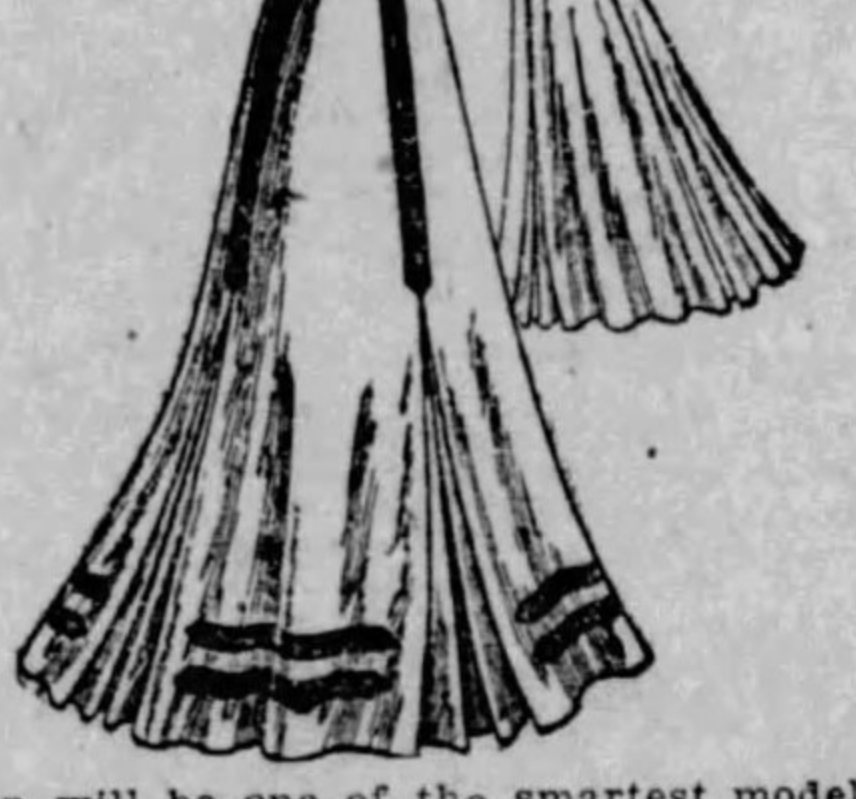


The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the waist needs 4 yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide. If desired, ⅝ yard all-over lace 18 inches wide is needed for chemisette and sleeve-bands and ½ yard for fancy collar. To trim, 2 yards of edging.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Four-Gored Circular Skirt, in Short Sweep or Round Length and with Fan-Plaits, at the Center-Front and Side Seams—Paris Pattern No. 1467—All Seams Allowed.

One of the newest four-gored skirts is here shown. It is popular for linens and other wash goods now, but later on will be one of the smartest models for cloths and all sorts of suitings.

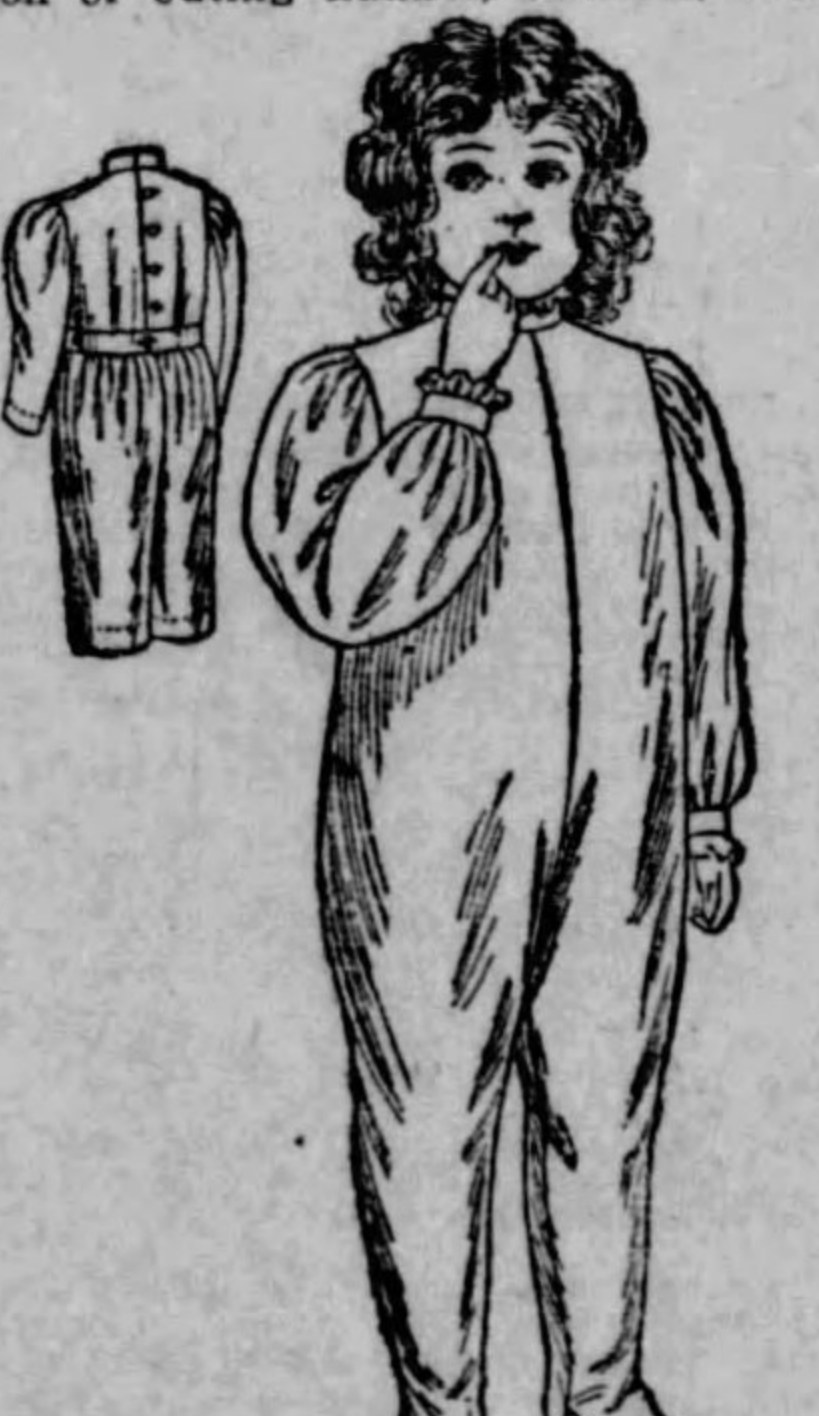


The pattern is in 6 sizes—22 to 32 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt needs 7¼ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 4½ yards 36 inches wide, or 4¼ yards 42 inches wide, or 3⅝ yards 54 inches wide; 6 yards braid to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Child's Night-Drawers, with Bishop or Plain Sleeves and with or without Feet—Paris Pattern No. 1475—All Seams Allowed.

Clothed in a night garment of this sort, the little one is protected from cold and drafts, no matter how he may toss about in the bed. Flannel, Canton or outing flannel, cambric, muslin and madras in many pretty varieties are suitable materials. In construction it is exceedingly simple and comfortable.

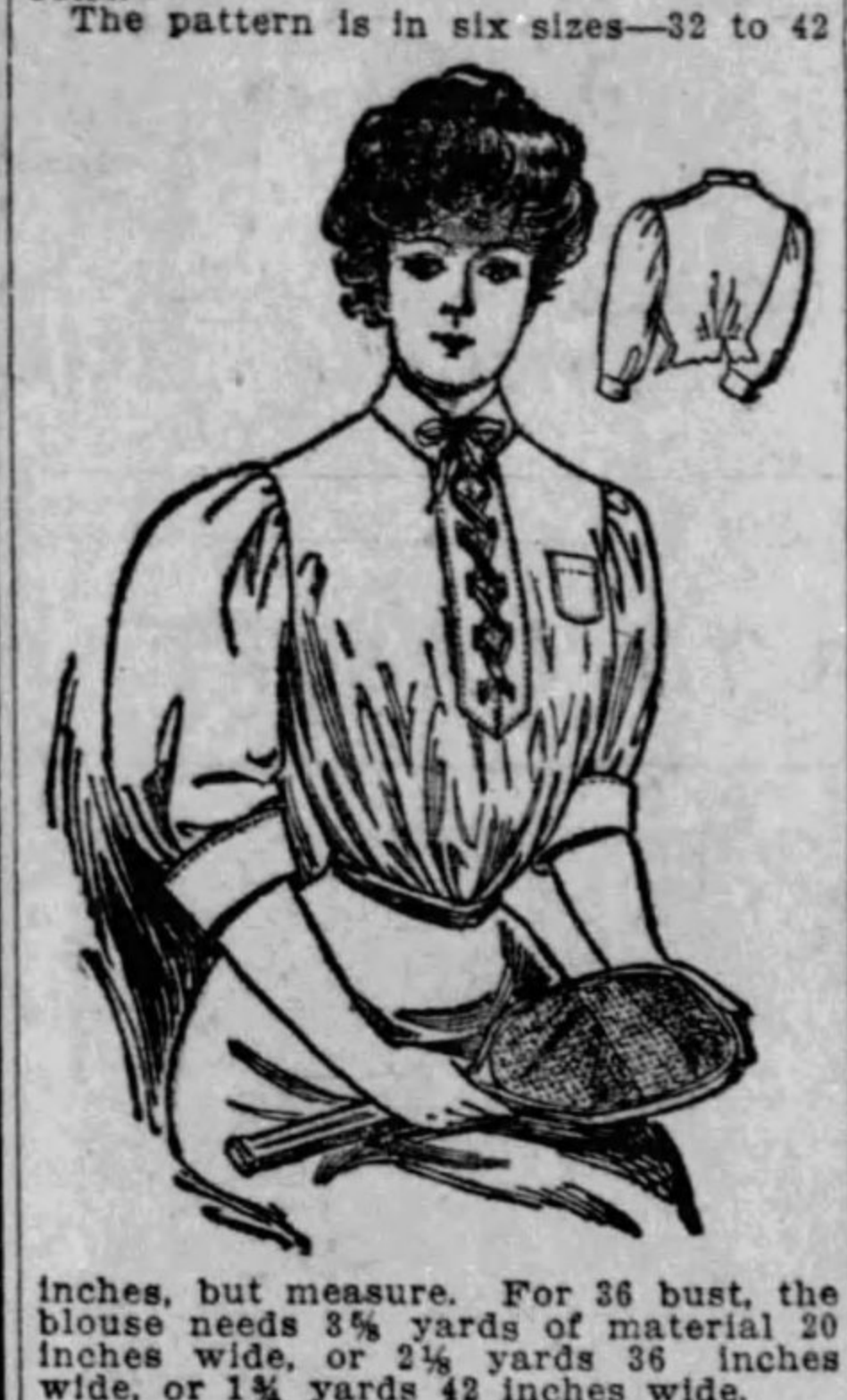


The pattern is in 5 sizes—2 to 10 years. For a child of 6 years the garment requires 3¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide; 1¼ yards edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Shirt-Blouse, with Long or Elbow Sleeves—Paris Pattern 1469—All Seams Allowed.

This smart shirt-blouse shows the mannish cut so popular just now for outing wear. It slips on over the head, having only an opening of convenient length at the center of the front closed with a lacing ribbon. The sleeves may be in bishop style with narrow straight cuffs or in elbow style with roll-back cuffs.

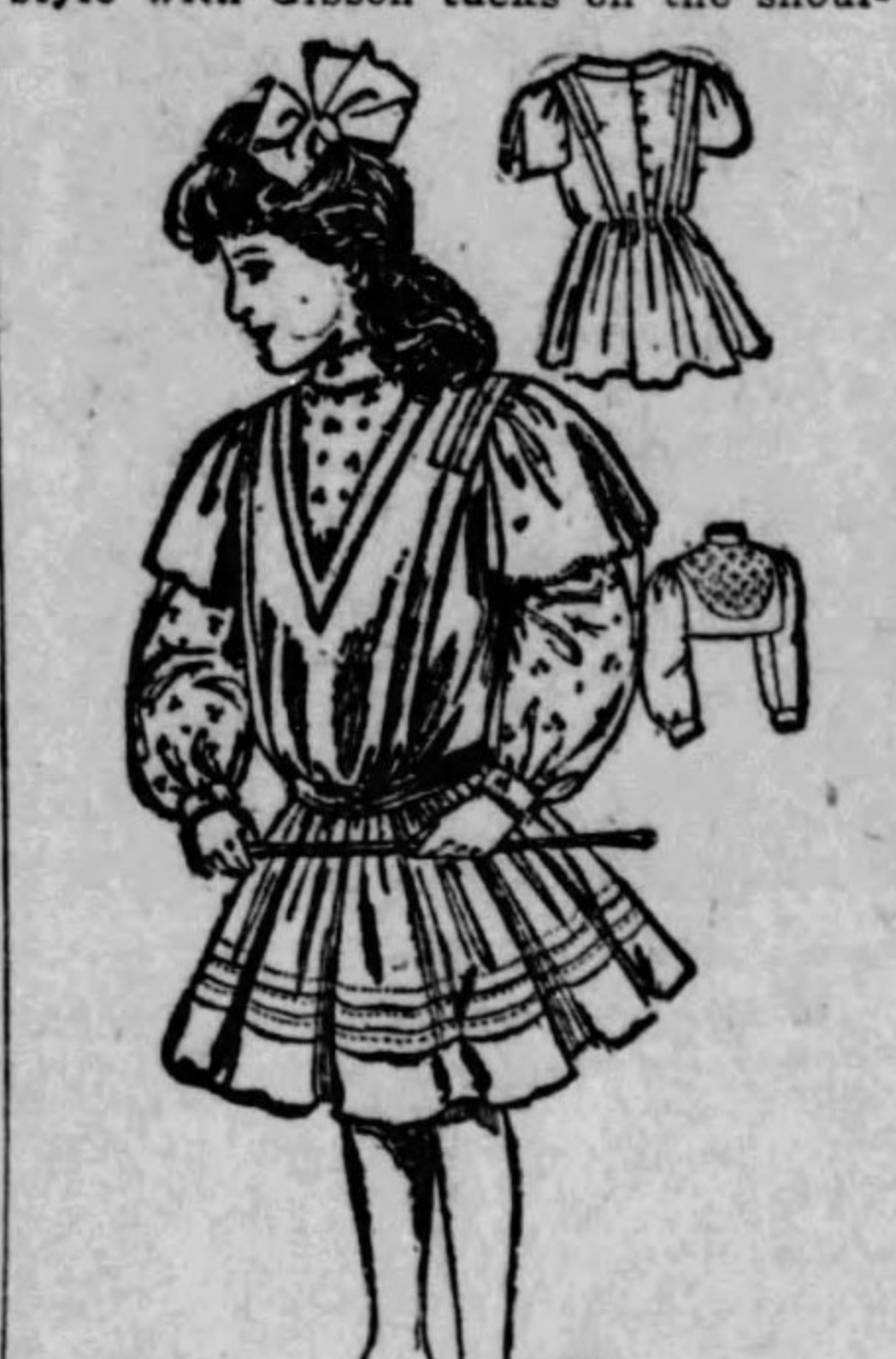


The pattern is in six sizes—32 to 42 inches, but measure. For 36 bust, the blouse needs 3⅝ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2⅛ yards 36 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Girl's Tucked Dress, with a Yoke Guimpe—Paris Pattern No. 1458—All Seams Allowed.

One of the prettiest of the new Pinafore frocks is here illustrated. It may be worn with or without the guimpe. The waist is a very attractive style with Gibson tucks on the shoulder, low V neck in front and little cap sleeves; and the tucked skirt is gathered to it.



The pattern is in 4 sizes—6 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years, the dress needs 6⅜ yards of material 20 inches wide; and the guimpe requires 2⅛ yards 20 inches wide, with ½ yard of all-over embroidery 18 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

8-HOUR LAW ENFORCED

President Roosevelt Orders Strict Observance.

Washington, July 20.—The government is to enforce rigidly the eight-hour law on all public work. Moreover, it will employ its own officers to detect and punish violations of the law of 1892 providing that except in case of an emergency work upon government buildings, ships and other properties shall be limited to eight hours each day for each workman.

This action, of the greatest importance to labor circles, is contemplated in directions which President Roosevelt, at the instance of Secretary Taft, has given to officers in charge of public works.

At the last session of congress an effort was made by the forces of organized labor to secure legislation to this end, but so effective was the opposition of the great contracting firms that adjournment was taken without any action upon the pending bill, though the house committee on labor consumed many hours in listening to powerful arguments on either side of the question.

Heretofore it has been the practice of executive officers, when complaint was made by labor unions that the eight-hour law was being violated by contractors building ships, constructing public buildings, engaged in river and harbor works and other public enterprises, to reply that it was not their business; that the law was binding upon the contractors, and that if the labor unions felt aggrieved and knew of violations of the law they should proceed legally against the offenders.

The labor unions asserted that it was almost impossible for them to secure the necessary evidence, and that they had not the money to engage in a legal struggle with powerful moneyed interests.

Under the President's direction every government officer in charge of or inspecting a public work in progress is to be directed to promptly report to the department of justice any violations by contractors of the eight-hour law, and prosecution initiated by and at the expense of the government is to follow.

The effect of the order upon the cost of government work is expected to be great.

It is known that it has been the rule of the government contractors to work their men ten, twelve or even more hours per day. If they cannot do this, they assert, they must increase by 20 or 25 per cent. the amount of their bids, so that congress must either increase by like percentage the appropriations for public works or must correspondingly reduce the amount of work authorized.

It has been found that quite a number of employes are not subject to the operations of the eight-hour law, being neither laborers nor mechanics, the classes referred to in the act. Such are locktenders on the western rivers, watchmen on river and harbor works, captains and crews of the numerous vessels of various kinds employed in these works, draughtsmen, clerks, inspectors, paymasters and the like.

However, many thousand workmen in all parts of the country will be affected by the new order of things for which the executive officers are now preparing.

NEED STATE INSPECTION

Wilson Points Out Defect in Federal Law.

Washington, July 21.—Discussing the new meat inspection law today, Secretary Wilson said that there was considerable misapprehension regarding its scope. It does not, he said, apply to any but slaughtering and meat packing houses doing an interstate business.

"If the people of this country," said the secretary, "want to be assured that the meat that goes into their homes from those establishments doing a purely state and local business is clean and wholesome, they should enter upon a crusade for a general cleaning up. I am powerless, myself, to act. Quite recently I went through some of these houses not embraced within the federal law and found them in a nasty, filthy condition, and in some cases using diseased animals. It is my own regret that the federal law does not reach them, but I earnestly hope the state and city officials will look after them as rigorously as we propose to look after the others."

TAFT GAVE LABOR ORDER

Secretary of War Started the 8-Hour Decision.

Washington, D. C., July 21.—It was Secretary Taft who brought about the President's instructions to all heads of departments to see that the eight-hour law was strictly enforced on all government work. By doing so, his friends say he has aided his chances as a presidential candidate in 1908. It has been said by opposing politicians in discussing the subject of his candidacy two years from now, that the greatest objection to him was the fact that he had been obliged to issue injunctions in labor troubles while he was on the federal bench in Ohio. Now, however, he has taken action in his capacity as secretary of war which answers directly a plea that organized labor has been striving unsuccessfully for three years and more to have answered. And it is not only the fact that it is Taft who at last gives the long delayed answer which counts; it is the other fact that the answer is exactly what the labor men have prayed for.

Taft is solely responsible for the new order. It has been one of labor's grievances for several years that men working contracts under the supervision of army officers were required to work more than eight hours a day. But this situation was brought to the attention of the secretary of war. A few days ago he was informed of the matter by Commissioner Neill, of the labor bureau. Within five minutes he had given directions that hereafter the inspectors owing allegiance to his department should report at once any violations of the eight-hour law coming under their notice and had issued further directions that all such reports received from inspectors should be at once certified to the department of justice for its action. He did not wait to consult anybody else, and had no conference with any of the other department heads. As far as his department was concerned, he acted at once.

This action was reported to the President immediately and approved by Mr. Roosevelt. Thereupon the President had letters sent the heads of all other government departments directing that the course of the war department in regard to the eight-hour law should be followed as the standard.

When they had grown discouraged with their ineffectual fight in congress for a new bill, Gompers and several other labor leaders saw the President on March 21, and submitted what has since been called "Labor's Bill of Grievances." The next day Mr. Roosevelt wrote to Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. L., and asked that any specific cases of violation of the eight-hour law be submitted to him at once.

"Call my attention as soon as possible to these complaints," he wrote, "and I shall forward them at once to Mr. Neill, of the labor bureau and direct him to investigate them and report direct to me."

Gompers sent the President a long letter on April 21, complaining specifically of several violations of the law. This list was sent to Dr. Neill and he was directed by the President to make his investigation as quickly as he could. The President had apparently decided that Gompers should have no more cause of complaint about delay in his case, Gompers having strongly intimated in his letter that the President had been dallying with him.

Neill went to work at once, but his investigation was interrupted by the Packingtown trip and the beef inspection bill. When that was cleared up, he got at Gompers' complaints again and soon secured evidence tending to show that inspectors of certain war department bureaus paid no attention to violations of the eight-hour law on work which they were inspecting. They did not even report these violations to their bureau chiefs.

This situation was reported to Secretary Taft. He was completely surprised by the information, and at once consulted some of the bureau chiefs. They assured him that he had been correctly informed, and declared that it was not the business of the department to see to the enforcement of the law on its work.

"Why not?" demanded the secretary.

"The judge advocate general decided in 1903," was the reply, "that it is not the duty of the secretary of war to institute proceedings."

"Well, we'll reverse that decision right here and now," declared Mr. Taft and within five minutes the necessary orders had been issued. He announced that it was the business of an army officer to report to his chief any violation of any law that he observed.

"Would you let a man run a still in your back yard and say nothing about it?" he asked one of the bureau chiefs.

Secretary Taft had no hesitancy in expressing his opinion of the matter, which he did with considerable force. He did not like the idea that army officers should be in any way party to violations of the law, and there was no ambiguity about his directions that hereafter they should report such cases at once to their superiors.

NIAGARA POWER PERMITS

Secretary Taft Issues Statement Under New Law.

Washington, July 19.—In accordance with the act granting authority to the secretary of war to regulate and control the waters of Niagara river for the preservation of Niagara Falls, Secretary Taft has announced that temporary permits will be granted power companies to take the following amounts of water:

Niagara Falls Power company, 8,600 cubic feet per second; Niagara Power company, 4,000 cubic feet per second; Lockport Hydraulic company, 500 cubic feet from the Erie canal and 333 cubic feet from the lower level of the same canal at Lockport.

The Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power company is granted permission to receive in the United States electrical current equivalent to 25,000-horsepower daily from the Ontario Power company, of Niagara Falls, Canada and the Niagara Falls Power company, is authorized to receive from the Canadian Niagara Power company, not to exceed 25,000-horsepower of electrical current daily.

Secretary Taft's statement show that under the law the amount of water which he can permit to be taken is limited to 15,600 cubic feet a second, and he says it does not seem to be necessary at this time to grant permits to companies which are not actually in operation.

YOUNGEST VETERAN FOUND

Illinois Man Enlisted for War When Only Ten Years Old.

Washington, July 18.—The officials of the pension office think they have discovered in Lyston D. Howe, of Streator, Ill., the youngest volunteer of the civil war. He enlisted first in 1861 when only ten years and nine months old, and served for four months, when he was discharged on account of his age. He enlisted again in 1862, when 11 years and five months old, and served until the end of the war. The record was developed in connection with an application for increase of pension, which was granted. The first service was in the Fifteenth and the second in the Fifty-fifth Illinois volunteers.

PRAISE FOR WORKERS

Admiral Endicott Talks of Progress on Canal.

Washington, July 20.—Admiral Endicott, member of the isthmian canal commission, has resumed his duties as chief of the bureau of yards and docks, navy department, after a trip to Panama, where he attended a meeting of the canal commission. Admiral Endicott says that the work is progressing well, though at present it is largely preparatory work that is being done. He spoke in high terms of Col. Gorgas, saying that the work this officer has accomplished in the way of sanitation is wonderful, not only on account of the great difficulties which he encountered, but especially because of the effectiveness of the work. He says there have been only a few cases of yellow fever there during the past year and none since last November.

Chairman Shonts expects to remain on the isthmus for about a month, during which time he will make a thorough inspection of every branch of the work and will also examine all the officers under the commission on the Isthmus, making himself familiar with all features of the business. Secretary Bishop will remain with the chairman of the commission.

Admiral Endicott says that Gov. Magoon has an office in the city of Panama within a few blocks of the president of the republic and that there seems to be the most friendly relations existing between the Amerisan representatives and the people of the isthmus.

Speaking of the health conditions on the isthmus, Admiral Endicott says the laborers who were ill came mostly from Martinique. All these island laborers need a great deal of attention. They do not take good care of themselves.

This is the period of heavy rains and the men are frequently wet and do not change their clothes. Under these conditions they are subject to illness. The general health conditions the admiral considers as very satisfactory.

USING A STAMP SYSTEM

Government Running Banks With Mail Service.

Washington, July 20.—The Philippine commission has established in the islands a postal savings bank system in the bureau of posts under the direction of the department of commerce and labor. Its act of May 24, 1906, which was received in the bureau of insular affairs in the war department here directs the immediate creation of postal savings banks at the cities of Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, and the rapid extension of the system of the other cites, towns and villages. Of the three classes of banks authorized the first may receive deposits in any amount, but sums in excess of 1,000 pesos or $500 shall not bear interest. Various limitations are imposed upon the sums and amounts of deposits and withdrawals in the second and third classes of banks. In the third class deposits are to be entirely through the medium of postal savings bank stamps, issued in denominations of five, ten and twenty centavos (one-half a cent) to extend the privileges of the system to the least pecunious communities. Uncanceled post stamps may be redeemed at their face value in postal bank stamps. The commission has made several exceptions in favor of charitable and benevolent institutions. Deposits in the saving banks will not be subject to taxation by the insular government. They will be invested through the insular treasurer in securities determined by a special board. Until practical experiences shall demonstrate that a higher rate can be maintained the rate of interest on deposits will be 2½ per cent.

TERMS OF PANAMA BONDS

Secretary Shaw Issues Statement Regarding Them.

Washington, July 19.—Secretary Shaw has issued the following statement.

"So many requests have been made personally, by mail and by wire—for information concerning the time when payment must be made for Panama bonds purchased at the forthcoming sale, that the following statement seems appropriate:

"The circular advertisement contains the statement that bidders will be instructed as to the time on which payment is desired to be made. The bonds must, of course, be paid for on demand, and bidders may, if they desire, pay immediately. If the bonds are not paid for immediately, bidders will be required to pay accrued interest. Should any purchaser desire to use any portion of the purchased bonds as a basis for circulation, payment may be deferred, at least on a portion thereof, until the notes can be printed. In such cases the order for the currency must be placed at once and the premium advanced on the bonds. The accrued interest can be paid when the bonds are placed with the treasurer as security for circulation. The extent to which this privilege can be wisely granted will depend on the amount of bonds that may be desired as a basis for circulation."

FEDERAL DIVORCE LAW

Statistics to Be Obtained to Aid in Framing One.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—John W. Langley, of the census bureau announced today that he would begin the work of taking marriage and divorce statistics on the first of August. Several hundred clerks from the census department will be assigned to the work, who will visit all of the large cities in the country this summer and next fall or winter. The work will be taken up in the rural districts. By special act of congress the bureau is required to make this compilation with a view of deciding upon the advisability of enacting a national divorce law.

Mr. Langley expects to leave Washington Saturday for the purpose of doing some preliminary work in the west. He will probably visit Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo on this trip.

LAND ENTRY CHANGE MADE

Applicants for Shoshone Allotments Must Go to Shoshoni.

Washington, July 21.—In accordance with a supplemental proclamation issued by the President yesterday, the register and receiver of the land office for the Mander Wyoming district shall receive entries for lands in the ceded portion of the Shoshone reservation at Shoshoni, Wyoming, from August 15 to October 3, 1906, instead of at Lander, as provided in the proclamation of June 2. This action was based upon the fact that the railroad now building into the reservation will not be constructed from Shoshoni to Lander until after August 15, and the change is made to accommodate prospective entrymen.

All persons who draw numbers at the drawing, which begins at Lander, Wyoming, on August 4, 1906, which numbers entitle them to make entry between the dates of August 15 and October 3, inclusive, must proceed to Shoshoni, Wyo., and make their entries, instead of going to Lander, as provided in the first proclamation. After October 3rd entries will be made at Lander, Wyo.

NEW WIRELESS STATIONS

Navy to Have Complete System on Pacific Coast

Washington, July 18. — Soon the United States navy will have the Pacific coast equipped with wireless stations as the Atlantic coast is now equipped so that messages may be received at some stations either day or night. Wireless stations have been completed and equipped at San Diego, Aruquello Faralona, and Mare Island. Faralona is just outside of San Francisco harbor and the station was located there in order to have the communication over sea as much as possible from one station to the other. Stations are now being constructed at Table Bluff, Cape Blanco, North Head and Cape Flattery. The stations are from 130 to 210 miles apart, and when they are all erected and the apparatus installed it will be possible to communicate the whole length of the Pacific coast either in the day or night. It has been found that owing to electric conditions the wireless is less efficient in the day than in the night, and stations must be necessarily near in order to secure efficiency at all times. Any ship sailing along the Pacific coast and equipped with wireless will be able to communicate with the land at all times from the northern to the southern boundary of the country.

STRONG IN THE SOUTH

McLaurin Declares the President Will Again Be Nominated for White House Seat.

Washington, July 21. — "Bryan and Roosevelt are both right as far as their ideas are concerned. The difference between them is that Bryan is a man of words and Roosevelt a man of action," is the comparison made by former Senator John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, in discussing the probable candidates of the two great parties in the next presidential election.

The value of this statement is that the former senator from South Carolina is a Democrat. He is not in politics now, but is identified with the business interests of the south. He represents a large class of southern business men who will support Roosevelt in the next presidential contest, if he is a candidate, and will make the issue a doubtful one in a number of southern states which have always been carried by the Democratic party.

JOHN L. McLAURIN

"In my opinion," said Senator McLaurin, "there is no doubt whatever that the next presidential campaign will find Roosevelt and Bryan opposed to each other as candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties. Some way will be found to get around the objection Mr. Roosevelt makes to running again. If he is nominated, it will be not be possible for him to refuse to become a candidate again. I find that it is the opinion of nearly everyone, especially so in the last two months, that Roosevelt will be the Republican nominee in 1908. The revival of Bryan talk makes the selection of Mr. Roosevelt as his opponent almost a foregone conclusion. Of course Secretary Taft is a popular man, but I have no idea that the Republicans will nominate him for president. President Roosevelt is the most popular man in the country today, without regard to section or party, and the Republican leaders who are anxious to maintain control of the government will insist that he take another nomination."

When asked if he thought that Roosevelt could break the solid south, Senator McLaurin said:

"I would not say that he does not stand some chance of doing this, but no practical steps have been taken to crystallize the friendly sentiment toward him. He has a wonderful hold on the affections of the people; in fact his hold on the masses without regard to section or party is greater than that enjoyed by any other man in my lifetime and observation."

PEACE FULLY EXPECTED

Second Conference Likely Between Southern Reoublics.

Washington, July 20.—Mr. Munoz, the Guatemalan minister, was advised today that Guatemala is represented at the peace conference on the cruiser Marblehead by Juan Barrios, minister for foreign affairs; Artuo Ubico, president of the national assembly; Jose Pinto, chief justice of the supreme court, and Manuel Cabral, associate justice of the supreme court. Mr. Cabral is secretary to the Guatemalan commission.

All the members of the commission are lawyers who are well known in Guatemala. It is the opinion of Mr. Munoz that the peace commission will agree in a short time upon arrangements for a conference which will take place on land either in Guatemala or Salvador. It is expected the conference on the cruiser Marblehead will arrange for permanent peace and agree on terms under which the grievances of the two republics may be settled at a conference to be held in the near future.

Guatemala City, July 20.—Guatemala territory is now free of invaders. The peace delegates of Guatemala are Senors Malo, Juan Barrios, Jose Pinto, Arturo Ubico and Manuel Cabral.

The peace conference began yesterday. The family of Gen. Regalado, commander of the Salvadorian forces, who was killed during an engagement at Jicaro July 11, have asked for his body.

'FRISCO GROWING AGAIN.

San Francisco, July 19.—It was estimated that within three weeks of the fire on April 18 fully 335,000 persons left San Francisco. According to computations just made, three months after the fire started, there are now in San Francisco 365,000 persons, with 50,000 more waiting in nearby cities for opportunity to return as soon as suitable accommodations can be had. According to this showing, 200,000 persons have returned since the fire.

TREATY OF PEACE TERMS

Signed on American Battleship for Three Nations.

Washington, July 21.—American Ministers Merry and Combs today advised the state department that Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador had signed the following articles of peace:

Article 1.—Peace established, withdrawal of armies within three days; disarmament in eight days.

Article 2—Exchange of prisoners; the release of political prisoners; general amnesty recommended.

Article 3—Vigilance of emigrados in order to prevent abuse of asylum.

Article 4—To negotiate treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation within two months.

Article 5—Any difficulties over treaty and all future concrete complaints between the three countries shall be submitted to arbitration by the President of the United States and the President of Mexico.

Article 6.—This treaty made with the moral sanction of the mediating nations and others assisting at the conference, namely Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The state department has no advices as to just when and where the three Central American nations will hold their meeting to negotiate a formal treaty of friendship in accordance with the articles agreed upon. Neither has Mr. Munoza, the Guatemalan minister any advices on this subject further than the mere statement in the article that the conference shall be within two months. It is believed by diplomatists that these negotiations may be conducted either in Mexico or the United States, because of the formal recognition by the Central American countries of this country and Mexico as arbiters of their difficulties.

The recognition in the articles of Costa Rica and Nicaragua as constructive parties to the peace conference is regarded by state department officials as being very significant in that it really makes all five Central American governments parties to the peace negotiations, and will prevent any complaints which these governments might offer as to the terms had they not been recognized in the conference.

The state department has not had advices which indicate positively that Honduras was represented in the conference by its own conferees, but it is assumed that such was the case. It is not yet known whether Costa Rica and Nicaragua were represented by their own conferees or delegated their interests to Mr. Merry, United States minister, accredited to these countries.

The Central American war, which bade fare to involve four or more republics in addition to the two originally concerned, Salvador and Guatemala, began in May with the departure of expeditions from Salvador to assist a Guatemalan revolution under the leadership of General Toledo. Engagements with varying results wer fought between the insurrectionary forces and those of the government of Guatemala, until Salvador formally entered the conflict. A little later a Guatemalan force entered Honduras, the result being to array that republic on the side of Salvador.

From the moment the trouble passed beyond the phase of an internal disturbance the government at Washington set about instituting measures for the reestablishment of peace. The cruiser Marblehead was ordered from Panama to La Libertad, with directions to report to Leslie Combs, American minister to Guatemala and Honduras, and Mr. Combs and William L. Merry, minister to Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador, were instructed to use their best endeavors with the belligerents to bring the war to an end. At the same time David E. Thompson, American ambassador to Mexico, was instructed to make such representations to the Mexican government as might enlist its efforts in the same end. Mexico's desire for peace between her neighbors being well known.

Mexico entered heartily into the project, and its diplomatic representatives in Guatemala and Salvador were instructed to co-operate with Ministers Merry and Combs. Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras agreed to an armistice beginning at 5 o'clock the morning of July 18, in order that representatives of those governments might meet with the American and Mexican diplomats on board the cruiser Marblehead to consider terms for a treaty of peace. The conference began July 19, the cruiser being then on the high seas off the coast of Guatemala, the Marblehead being practically neutral territory. The negotiations proceeded expeditiously, with the result that terms mutually acceptable to the three republics were arranged July 20.

ROOT THANKS BRAZILIANS

Secretary Answers Note of Baron Branco.

Washington, July 19.—Official dispatches received today by the charge of the Brazilian embassy state that Secretary Root was enthusiastically received at Para, Brazil, by the authorities and by the people.

Answering the telegram of Baron Rio Branco, sent to Secretary Root upon his touching Brazilian soil, the secretary said:

"I thank you for your kind mesage of greetings received at the moment of first setting my foot on the soil of Brazil. I take it as a happy omen of the good results which will inevitably flow from a more perfect understanding and friendship between our two countries, and these I hope we may both live long to promote."

The cruiser Charleston, in which Secretary Root is traveling, after calling at Pernambuco and Bahia, will arrive at Rio de Janeiro on the morning of the 26th inst.

BACK TO PULPIT

What Food Did for a Clergyman.

A minister of Elizabethtown tells how Grape-Nuts food brought him back to his pulpit: "Some 5 years ago I had an attack of what seemed to be La Grippe which left me in a complete state of collapse and I suffered for some time with nervous prostration. My appetite failed, I lost flesh till I was a mere skeleton, life was a burden to me, I lost interest in everything and almost in everybody save my precious wife.

"Then on the recommendation of some friends I began to use Grape-Nuts food. At that time I was a miserable skeleton, without appetite and hardly able to walk across the room; had ugly dreams at night, no disposition to entertain or be entertained and began to shun society.

"I finally gave up the regular ministry, indeed I could not collect my thoughts on any subject, and became almost a hermit. After I had been using the Grape-Nuts food for a short time I discovered that I was taking on new life and my appetite began to improve; I began to sleep better and my weight increased steadily; I had lost some 50 pounds but under the new food regime I have regained almost my former weight and have greatly improved in every way.

"I feel that I owe much to Grape-Nuts and can truly recommend the food to all who require a powerful rebuilding agent delicious to taste and always welcome." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. A true natural road to regain health, or hold it, is by use of a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream morning and night. Or have the food made into some of the many delicious dishes given in the little recipe book found in pkgs.

Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts helps many. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Have client who would sell or exchange half interest in useful patent easily manufactured. Carl Storm, Atty., Ann Arbor, Mich.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW, very wealthy, nice looking, tired of "single blessedness," wishes to correspond. Lock Box 465, St. Joseph, Michigan

Sample Free Just out, the new Big 7 Puzzle for a 2c stamp. Very interesting & instructive. Starr's Puzzle Foundry, 510 Summit St., Toledo, O.

TOBACCO HABIT
MORPHINE HABIT
LIQUOR HABIT
EASILY CURED
Hill's Double Chloride of Gold Tablets, sure cure. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of $1.00.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL WORKS, TOLEDO, O.

BIDS FOR PANAMA BONDS

Average Price Will Be About $103.85.

Washington, July 21.—There is no doubt that the prices bid yesterday for the issue of $30,000,000 Panama bonds were highly satisfactory to the treasury officials, and Secretary Shaw, in speaking of the matter today said that he was especially gratified at the patriotic spirit manifested by a great many of the bidders. They were willing, he said, to subscribe for the bonds even at a high rate, in order to show their appreciation of the government's efforts to build the canal in the shortest possible time.

It will be several days before it is known just where the dividing line is between the successful and unsuccessful bids, but it is the best judgment of the officials today that it will fall at about $163.85. Secretary Shaw said that quite a number of private persons had put in bids for comparatively large amounts, and it might take some days to ascertain whether all of these parties would be able to pay for the bonds.

The secretary also said that he would immediately make partial allotments to the apparently successful bidders covering nearly the full amount bid for, and then make the final allotments when the whole schedule had been adjusted.

The secretary will at once designate as government depositories all national banks whose bids were $103.50 or better, irrespective of whether their bids were successful or not, and in this way he expects to put into circulation at least $20,000,000. This will leave the treasury cash in splendid shape and enable the secretary to meet any money stringency this fall with another distribution of $20,000,000 or less, as the situation may require.

For this present deposit of $20,000,000 the secretary will require the deposit of government bonds as security, and it is expected that in this way a large part of the present issue of twos will be absorbed. As to whether the secretary will require government bonds as security for deposits which are likely to be made next fall or whether he will accept state and municipal bonds, is a matter in which, the secretary says, he has not yet reached a definite conclusion.

Treasury officials ascertained today that one bid for $5,000,000 at 103.867 had been misplaced. It was found among bids of a lower figure. The discovery of this bid will fix the line between the successful and unsuccessful bidders at about $103.85. This bid is one of several that were filed by Samuel Byerly, of New York.

REBELS ALL SURRENDER

Officers of "Republic" Are in Custody.

Washington, July 20.—The bureau of insular affairs has received the following cablegram from the governor general of the Philippine islands:

"Macario Sakay and Francisco Carreon, self-styled president and vice president, Filipino republic; Leon Villiafurte, lieutenant general, being ladrones heretofore, infesting Rizal and Laguna; Gens. Julian Montalon, Lucia Devega and Benito Natividad, and their important subordinates, have surrendered and are now in custody in Manila. Absolutely no promises were authorized or made, except a fair trial.

"The greatest creidt is due Harry H. Bandholtz for his prudence and skill in conducting this very difficult matter. He utilized Dominador Gomez, but no promises as to his immunity have been authorized or made.

"In Cebu, Governor Osmena, by tthe greatest effort and self-sacrifice, has secured the surrender of all remaining outlaw leaders and all guns.

"Expect complete peace now throughout Luzon, except as to Filipe Salvador and his fanatical followers. Prospects of getting him are encouraging."

Sakay, Carreon, Devaga and Natividad have been leaders of the Ladrone bands that infested Rizal and Laguna, and at times neighboring provinces. Bandholtz referred to is captain of infantry of the army detailed and acting as colonel and assitant chief of the Philippine constabulary. Dominad or Gomez, whose full namé is Jose Maria Dominador Gomez Jesus, is ex-president of the Nationalist party and Philippine labor union, and is said to be a Chinese-Spanish-Tagalog mestizo, was educated in the Philippines and Spain and is by profession a physician. He served with the Spanish army in Cuba under the name of Jose Maria Gomez Jesus, as a surgeon in the medical corps.

Upon the termination of the Cuban war he returned to Spain; was dismissed from the medical corps of the Spanish army on February 18, 1902, for abandonment of post. He came to Manila late in 1902 and since his arrival has been prominently identified with anti-government movements under the guise of a labor leader. He is considered a very shrewd politician and has great influence among the laboring classes in the city of Manila. He has been heretofore the source of considerable trouble to the authorities. Gov. Osmena has recently been elected governor of Cebu. He is one of the rising young men among the Filipinos. He was formerly fiscal or prosecuting attorney of the province of Cebu.

TO STOP SEAL HUNTING

Basis of Agreement Made in London.

Washington, July 21.—Negotiations have been in progress for some time in London between the American embassy and the British foreign office relative to the protection of the seal herd in Behring sea. Several years ago congress authorized the wholesale killing of all the seals on the Pribilov island rookeries unless some arrangement could be made with the British government for the prevention of Pelagic sealing, the effect of which was to deplete the seal herd so rapidly that its extinction would be a matter of only a few years. The award of the arbitrators in the Behring sea case prescribing closed zones around the Pribilov island and close season in the seal waters has completely failed to meet the needs of the case, hence the direction of congress. There has been some desultory correspondence between the governments at Washington and London for several years past, but only recently has the matter been taken up in earnest, and it is now believed that the embassy has succeeded in reaching a working agreement with the British government on a plan for the protection of seals, though the details remain to be developed. In the absence of exact information as to the scope of the agreement it is believed here that its basis is a provision for the total suspension of sealing operations in Behring sea for a term of years. How the Canadian seal hunters are to be compensated is not clear.

Jap Government to Control.

Tokio, July 21.—The Japanese government has decided to purchase six railways by December 1, paying for them $125,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, redeemable in five years. It is believed that the market will not be disturbed by the transaction.

Americans at meeting of interparliamentary union will urge plan to make Hague conference a lawmaking body, thus banishing war among nations, says Congressman Bartholdt.

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.
Resolve to be merry,
All worry to ferry
Across the famed waters that bid us forget,
And no longer fearful,
Be happy and cheerful,
We feel life has much that's worth living for yet.

THURSDAY.
Peace, perfect peace: What a treasure!
There is naught in the world between
The dawn and the ever-and-ever
Like this wonderful peace serene.

FRIDAY.
'Tis dark thoughts that make you dreary,
'Tis sad thoughts that make you pine;
All good thoughts will make you cheery,
Help to make your life sublime.

SATURDAY.
There are just as many sunbeans
All around us, brightly fair,
As shadows, and if we look
We can find them everywhere.

SUNDAY.
Not one holy day, but seven,
Worshiping, not at the call of a bell, but at the call of my soul.
Singing, not at the baton's sway, but to the rhythm in my heart.
Loving because I must.
Doing for the joy of it.

MONDAY.
There is beauty all around
When there's love at home;
There is joy in every sound
When there's love at home.

Peace and plenty here abide,
Smiling sweet on every side;
Time doth softly, sweetly glide
When there's love at home.

TUESDAY.
Dear heart, be swift in loving—time speedeth on;
And all thy chance of blessed service will soon be gone.

He Could Not Solve His Problem

May We Serve Until the Final Hour?

EMILY S. BOUTON

Somewhere is told a story of a man who found himself in the possession of almost untold wealth for which he had moiled and toiled through many years, and now when what are named "the infirmities of age" were creeping upon him, when the power to acquire which had been his greatest joy was no longer alluring, he was questioning what to do with his possessions.

He could not take them with him when he received the summons which none can disobey. He had no one near and dear whom he desired to enrich. And so the struggle went on in his mind night and day, day and night, until the brain gave way under the pressure of the problem.

Whether this story be true or not, it really shows a condition in which the builders-up of large properties sometimes find themselves. Even when there are direct heirs, it is more often than otherwise that the money is left to be the cause of a quarrel more or less violent, and much of it goes to those for whom it was not intended. But when, as in the story, there are no ties binding the heritage, the wonder grows at the uncertainty. There are so many beneficent things to do in the world, so many paths to be smoothed for weary or for eager feet, that wealth need never be kept waiting for occupation.

In the current Craftsman is a sketch by John Spargo of the life and work of Charles Haag, the Swedish sculptor whose productions were brought to the notice of the lovers of art by an exhibition made of them at the New Gallery, New York. "This Gallery," says the writer, "is the co-operative effort of an earnest and sincere body of men and women * * * to deal with a condition which, in all ages and lands, has furnished the history of art with its most tragic pages. In every land and age the artists who have struggled most to maintain the highest tradition of art and carry forward its development, have been handicapped, trammeled and hindered by depressing want in their most important years."

Mr. Spargo then goes on to instance Millet, who painted for years with heavy, anxious heart, the morrow never secure. William Hunt describes this artist "working in a cellar, three feet underground, his pictures becoming mildewed, as there was no floor." When one thinks of this, and then of the beauty of his work, and of how much the world has lost by his forced repression, it seems a cause of almost infinite regret. It was not, as in some cases, a question of the development of his powers, but of their being laid to waste by this hand-to-hand and desperate struggle for life itself.

When there are such opportunities to aid in adding to the world's real treasures by smoothing the pathway of those whose genius is seeking expression, none need to question as to what to do with their wealth. It is happily true that there is a growing sense of the responsibility of society for helping individuals to make the best of themselves. The New Gallery mentioned is one outgrowth of this feeling, and there are many others. It is a far better fulfillment of the law of Love than to wait until bitter conditions have crushed out their possibilities, or turned their energy through despair into wrong channels, until they become a charge upon the community.

That the latter is often the sad result of a failure to overcome difficulties most of us can readily bear witness. I am reminded here of the old farmer.

"Dirt," he said, "is bound to grow somethin' or other. It's the natur' of it. If 'tain't trees or corn, it's briars or weeds. When I cleared up that wood lot, the ashes of the log-heaps hadn't scarcely cooled before up sprang a passel of jimsonweed an' poke and alders. I knew I must git it in corn or grass to save it."

Here is a bit of homely but true philosophy. Human nature is like the soil—it must grow something, and if it has no chance or encouragement to produce the good, there will spring up the useless and the evil. Every dollar, therefore, which is turned to the helping of others to make the "most and best of themselves" is fulfilling a mission and must bring a blessing to the one who so turns it. Happy he who recognizes this truth, and adds in this way by his wealth, his work, or his influence, to the world's satisfaction and happiness.

Since death, which is the "last enemy to be overcome," is yet the common lot of all, there is something peculiarly touching and beautiful in the thought of one who, in the fullness of his days, while yet in the harness of an active business life, passes from the visible to the invisible, even though it be almost without warning. I am thinking now of the true-hearted gentle-man who laid off the physical last Sunday morning, just as the sun's messengers touched with glory the winding river and the green foliaged banks that made the last beautiful earth picture upon which his eyes rested.

Yet not the last, for the final look was reserved for the face of the faithful wife who had walked by his side for the many years since, in their youth, they had pledged their faith, each to the other. By one of those happenings that seem strange, they were alone together in this solemn hour. The devoted daughter, the affectionate grandchild, were sleeping in the city home, unknowing that their tenderly loved one was walking through the shadowy valley into the radiant light "that was never upon sea or land."

Yet how beautiful was this death, this awakening into the larger life! I am not thinking now of the sorrow which is the inevitable accompaniment of such parting, but of its lessons to the living. Four score years of honest striving to do his duty; of earnest effort to protect and forward the interests placed in his charge; content with returns for his industry with what meant ease and comfort but no approach to wealth; with "good will towards all and malice towards none;" we may well pause and ask ourselves if this is not in very truth a successful life.

"If I could be assured," said a young business man in speaking of it, "of living so many years and dying in the harness with my brain still alive and my body comparatively vigorous to the last, I should be happy."

It need not be so rare a thing. And thus I come to my basic thought. This man would never think of himself as old. He did not believe that the passing years should carry with them all his powers of usefulness. His interest never waned in the great problems of human life as he saw them both near and afar pressing for solution. He lived sanely and temperately with faith in the final supremacy of good in the world.

This is the life many of us might live who do not. It is vain to say that the rush and tumult of "the madding crowd" carry us with it whether we will or not. Not that we can stand wholly apart and unmoved, nor need we wish to do that, but we may dwell in the serener atmosphere of content with what honest, earnest endeavor brings in our way. In reality, as Ella Wheeler Wilcox says:

"This is the place and the spot
For knowledge of infinite things;
This is the kingdom where thought
Can conquer the prowess of kings."

And then she adds this admonition:

Here in the tumult and roar
Show what it is to be calm;
Show how the spirit can soar
And bring back its healing and balm.

Living thus so far as it is possible in the larger tranquility, holding fast to the thought of unfailing youth, and we may hope to carry usefulness, as the one I am speaking of did, up to the very opening of the door into the Invisible. It was never intended—it could not have been—that all the joy of accomplishment, the pleasure of being of use in the world of action should vanish with the passing years, leaving the sense of being a bit of driftwood waiting to be washed away. The power of doing should remain, changed, perhaps, in aim and measure, but never lost. Nor need it be if the traditionary thought of the necessity is held at bay, while each day is filled with duty faithfully performed, and the heart is kept warm with interest in what concerns the happiness and well-being of humanity.

The Cozy Corner

UNPLEASANT WAYS.

What foolishness and sin there is in the use of sarcasm. People seem to use it so recklessly that I often wonder if they really mean to cause a heartache, or if they have formed the habit and do not realize that they are saying unpleasant things The crime is not quite so great if a sarcastic remark is made about an individual when you are sure it will never get to him, because then it only hurts the one who makes it, but to use it expecting it will hit a person, hurts that person and yourself as well, and casts a shadow on the image of the Divinity, for no matter how strictly we observe the forms of religion if we can not restrain our lips from uttering a bitter remark, or retort when we hear things we do not agree with, we certainly do not reflect the image of the Christ in our lives as should be our desire.

It shows a lack of tact to be sarcastic. We lose by so doing, for it will tend to give people a poor opinion of us and they will not care to help us in a business way, or in any other, if our sarcasm is turned against them. It is very natural that we should wish to be loved and thought well of, but we cannot expect that if we form a habit of saying unkind things about others.

In reply to Mrs. Thomas Katz, who wrote about going to the house of mourning, I would say whatever we do, let us do it in kindness and use tact. We may have ever so kind a motive, but without tact we will make mistakes that will result in heartaches for others. If the people in sorrow are near neighbors, or you are sure you can be of any assistance or comfort to them, then go by all means and do what you can, weeping with those who weep and consoling those who mourn, but don't, don't tell them they must not mourn. People who are bearing a great grief do not like to be preached to just then.

It is also kind and proper to show sympathy when the mourners are only slight acquaintances, but this may be done by writing a note to them, or making a call and leaving your card with some message of sympathy written on it. —Grace T. Deitz.

ABOUT BUTTER.

Perhaps there are others besides the "Addie" of the Merry-Go-Rounds, who have trouble about making their butter come, and if so I will tell them of our experience. At one time the cream got so that we could not get it to churn, and we did everything anyone advised with no benefit, until one friend told us to use copperas, giving a teasponful of it, pulverized, repeating the dose in two weeks if necessary. We tried it and after giving one dose, we had no further difficulty. We had tried the salt thoroughly, but it was of no use. Anyone having this trouble with their cream, will, I think, be satisfied if they use copperas. If any others have used it, I would like to hear from them.—Dolly E. Dimple.

WANTS PRACTICAL LETTERS.

Dear Cozy Corner friends, I come this morning to ask if you who are experienced farmers and housekeepers will not send letters to The Blade that will help a poor, young couple who have gone to farming in a new country, with very little money, very little experience—and it seems to me sometimes—as if we had very little sense to undertake this way of earning a livelihood. But we know of nothing else to do.

My husband was a clerk and I a schoolteacher when we married and we both kept at our work until his health gave out and the doctor said he must not work in an office any more, but must "go west and live out of doors." I guess that is what they all say, and it sounds very easy, but when one counts the expense of "going west" and finding out-of-door work to do, it is a different thing.

We had just a few hundred dollars saved up, but nowhere near enough to take us to any great distance. About this time we heard of a man who wanted to sell a small farm—only thirty acres—within a few miles of the city where we lived and we bought it. We did not want to go too far away from our friends, and this seemed to be as large as we would need so we could "live out of doors," and we counted upon making our living by raising early garden truck.

We planned and thought over it until we nearly went wild, and have tried to do the best we could, but, so far, it has all been expense and no returns. I wonder if it is always that way with beginners, or if we are the "greenest" farmers that ever lived.

We have asked advice and have followed it, but it seems as if we never plant things at the right time, and after they are planted, they either never come up or the bugs and worms eat them. I never had any idea how many kinds of bugs, worms, and other dreadful things are in the ground until I began to "farm it."

We are using all of our extra money to live on; my husband's health seems better, but we are both so tired out every night that we are pretty nearly discouraged. Now cannot some of the older farmers and their wives (granting that we may be called farmers at all) tell us what will be profitable for us to do? Are there any ways we could be more saving of strength and money? Anything said to help us will be appreciated.—Will and Addie.

THE COOK.

Angel Food Cake.

Fill a cup with the whites of eggs—using those of ordinary size about ten will be required—sift sufficient flour to make a cupful, five times. Beat the eggs until foamy then add half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and continue to beat them until they are stiff and dry. Add, gradually, one cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Then fold in the cupful of flour and bake in a tube pan for fifty minutes.

This is not so expensive a cake as it is sometimes supposed, especially in a large family where the yolks of the eggs can be utilized for custards, salad dressings, etc.

Cream Horns.

(Requested.)

To make these horns—which are sometimes called lady locks—you need molds made of wood, about four inches long, one inch in width at the smaller end and tapering to two inches at the larger. Make a good, puff paste roll thin and cut in strips about three-quarters inch wide and long enough to twist around the mold, allowing each ring to very slightly overlap the other. Small pieces of tin are laid across the ends of a baking tin and these molds laid between them with the ends resting on the tin strips. When baked they are slipped from the molds and filled with sweetened and flavored whipped cream.

In baking cake the batter must be heated thoroughly before the baking powder or other lightening can take effect.

If the fire is to hot at first, the cake becomes brown and hard on the top before it has raised sufficiently, and then when it does rise, the batter will burst through the weakest place in the cake top, and spoil the appearance. If the oven is moderately hot at first, the batter will rise gradually and then the heat may be increased, or kept steady until the cells are hardened.

Before a cake has risen to its full size it may be moved in the oven and turned around so all sides will be equally exposed to the heat, but after it is done raising, then it should not be moved or jarred until the baking is done. Cakes made with much butter or the yolks of eggs will burn more easily than those that are plainer, or made with the whites of the eggs; thus an angel cake requires a hotter oven than a sponge cake, which is made of both whites and yolks of the eggs.

Washing Face Properly Brings Roses to Checks

Posed by Miss Maud Thomas, of "The Social Whirl."

Washing the face does not mean simply getting it reasonably clean, as most women imagine. It is a means to an end, which, used in conjunction with massage, facial steaming, electricity, etc., stimulates the tiny blood vessels of the face, bringing the blood to the surface, which means roses to the cheeks. Brilliant color is only possible when the small capillaries of the face, which shrink as age advances, are sufficiently stimulated so that the blood flows freely through them. And water—hot water—as hot as can be borne, is one of the best means to attain this end.

Wash cloths so frequently gather germs, and sponges for the face have long been tabooed for this reason, that it is generally conceded that the hands are the best for cleansing the face. With a bowl of very hot water rub the hands well with some good facial soap, olive oil preferably, then apply to the skin with a bit of light facial massage. First of all, dash the water plentifully over the face, then with the fingers of each hand rub from the center of the forehead out to the temples with a firm stroke.

For the lower part of the face the upward stroke should be the firmest, but with the forehead the reverse is true. With the finger tips at the top of the forehead rub down to the eyebrows. Next massage lightly about the eyes, the balls themselves being well rubbed. Scrub the skin about the nose thoroughly, for because of the oily glands which are prominent there the dust is apt to setle and it is with difficulty that the skin is thoroughly cleansed.

Wash the cheeks by resting the lower part of the jaw in the palms of the hands. With the thumbs work in a circular motion about the mouth and cheeks.

To wash the neck and chin similar methods are employed. With both hands clasped about the neck so that the fingers touch in the back the hands are then brought forward until the fingers meet. This serves to massage the flesh from the back of the neck and give suppleness to the skin. With the tips of either hand placed beneath the chin the hands are drawn back, forcibly smoothing it out by means of the movement. Another motion which has the same effect is to place the tips of the fingers just beneath the ears, with the thumbs beneath the chin. Then, holding the finger tips firm, draw the thumbs up, using quite a bit of pressure until the thumbs and fingers meet. This has the effect of preserving the oval of the face or of restoring the contour once it has sagged through lack of care.

By this time the skin should look fresh and rosy, the blood having been brought to the surface by the massage and hot water. All the soap should be well rinsed from the skin, after which it should be dashed with cold water. In the event of the skin being loose and flabby, a few drops of astringent skin tonic poured onto a damp wash cloth and applied to the face will do wonders in toning up the cuticle and making a woman look younger.

TO BE MADE FROM MINT.

The Pungent Mint.

In fields and waste places, in old fashioned gardens and along the banks of winding streams, the mint family rise clean, pungent and odorous, every member, from least to greatest, bearing a little medicine chest tucked away in its green bosom. During hot weather especially the health value of the mint can scarcely be overestimated.

In drying any of the mint family for winter use, pick before blossoming time, hang in the garret heads down or on sheets of paper spread on the floor of an unused room. When quite dry put into paper bags again with head down, fasten tightly and suspend from a beam for future reference. Here are some of the ways in which fresh mint may be used.

Mint Apple Jelly.

Make an extract of mint by steeping a cupful of the leaves for an hour in a cupful of hot water. Press through a cheesecloth bag, add a teaspoonful of this extract to one cupful apple juice obtained by cooking green, unripe apples with a little water; then, straining, allow a pound of sugar to a pint of juice; cook twenty minutes, then pour into moulds or glasses. This is a clear, delicate green jelly, exceedingly pretty to look at and most appetizing with a roast.

A Temperance Mint Cordial.

This is made without spirits. Crush a bunch of mint, rubbing each leaf with a wooden muller or masher, then soak for half an hour in the strained juice of two lemons with the carefully grated yellow rind of one. Cook together a pint of water and a pound of granulated sugar until the syrup spins a thread. Take from the fire and stir into it the lemon and the mint, the juice of an orange and equal quantity of pineapple juice. Strain and put on the ice until cold, then serve in wine glasses with a sprig of mint and a berry on top of the glass.

Mint in Soups, Salads and Vegetables.

Cucumber salad of an apple and celery salad are greatly improved by a sprinkle of fine chopped mint leaves. Just a suspicion of mint with cooked peas, or a cream of pea or potato soup, is a great addition also to a lamb or veal salad.

Mint Sauce for Game or Spring Lamb.

Mint sauce is the orthodox accompaniment for roast lamb and many kinds of game. or it fresh young mint leaves should be used. Pick out two tablespoonfuls of the best leaves, and chop very fine on a plate; mix with two and a half tablespoonfuls sugar, four tablespoonfuls vinegar and a half teaspoonful salt. Let this stand several hours before serving.

Mint Jelly.

This is also an approved accompaniment for lamb or mutton. To make it pour a pint of boiling water over a bunch of fresh bruised mint leaves and simmer gently ten or fifteen minutes; strain, and to a pint of the hot liquid allow one package of currant, lemon or any of the quick process acid jellies or half a package of gelatine soaked half an hour in cold water to dissolve; add sugar to sweeten and lemon juice to make acid as desired. Stir until thoroughly dissolved, then set away to cool. As it begins to stiffen stir in two tablespoonfuls capers, pour into one good sized mould or tiny individual ones and set away to harden. When cold and firm turn out and garnish with tiny sprigs of fresh mint.

Mint Vinegar.

Put crushed mint leaves in a wide-mouthed bottle, then fill up with good cider vinegar. In three weeks pour off clear into another bottle. This is fine for flavoring purposes, when fresh mint can not be had and almost a sure cure for headache when bound upon the forehead.

Currant-Mint Sauce for Game.

Separate a glass of currant jelly into pieces, but do not break; add two tablespoonfuls fine chopped mint leaves and the thin shavings from the yellow rind of a half orange.

Candied Mint Leaves.

Select the desired quantity of perfect leaves, spread on an inverted sieve and stand in the air until slightly dry, but not crisp; make a syrup from a cup each of sugar and water and cook until it spins a thread; lift the leaves with a fine wire and dip into the hot syrup one by one; then set back on the sieve, which should have been slightly oiled, dry in the warming oven. These are delicious served as after dinner bonbons.

Mint Used Medicinally.

Medicinally there are few herbs that equal the pleasing mint. A cupful of mint tea taken morning and evening aids digestion and was claimed by our grandmothers to be an infallible rule for giving a fresh and healthy appearance—Emma Paddock Telford.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

I come in response to the call in need; "Faith Counsel" who has asked advice. Advice unsought is cheap, and seldom welcome, but when it is asked for and may have weight, it is not so easily given. It seems to me that the interference of a third party in any case is a very delicate matter, and unless lasting harm might come of your silence, it seems to me, dear Faith, it would be best to let affairs go on to a finish. If telling of what you know about your friend will do any good, you should tell the innocent party.

Now I have a matter about which I want the opinions of Miss Prudence and all M. G. R.'s. I will give you a letter as it was sent to me, without comment. It is this:

"Endless Prayer Chain:

"O Lord Jesus Christ, we implore Thee, O Eternal God, to have mercy on all mankind, keep us from all sin by Thy precious blood and take us to be with Thee eternally. Amen."

"This prayer was written by Bishop Lawrence, recommending it to be rewritten and sent to nine other persons. He who will not say it will be afflicted with misfortunes. One person who paid no attention to it met with an accident.

"He who will re-write this prayer for nine days and distribute it to nine persons, commencing on the day it is received, will, on or soon after the ninth day, experience great joy. At Jerusalem, during the holy feast, it was said, He who will write this prayer will be delivered from every calamity. Please do not break this chain."

Please tell me what is your opinion of this; I am bewildered.—Buckeye Schoolma'am.

As long as her opinion has been asked, Miss Prduence will say that she does not believe in "endless chains" of any kind unless they be in a well or cistern; there they are all right except when they slip off the wheel and go to the bottom of the well. Other endless chains of many kinds, and with many objects, have been received by the chaperon, who takes delight in breaking them as soon as possible, by dropping them into the wastebasket. Some of these have a money consideration asking for ten cents with every letter, but whatever the motive, or the consideration, the impertinence of a stranger asking busy persons not only to give of their time to write letters for this stranger's project, but to impose upon nine or ten of their friends, by asking them to do it also, is simply unbearable and deserves to be treated with contempt. As to the special letter sent to "Buckeye Schoolma'am," it is past believing that there can be in this enlightened age those who are credulous enough to think they could be afflicted or preserved from calamities, by the writing, or the refusal to copy such a letter—or any other letter, for that matter. The fact that one person who "paid no attention to this letter met with an accident," is offset by the fact that many others met with accidents also, and a personal friend of Miss Prudence who received a copy of this identical letter last winter, and who paid no attention whatever to it, has not met with an accident from that time to the present writing.

Prayer for the betterment of all mankind is praiseworthy, and if one wishes to pray for nine days, or nine times a day, it is her own affair, but to ask nine others to do this is taking an unwarrantable liberty.

This is Miss Prudence's opinion, of course, and she does not expect every one will agree with her, so send in your answers just as you think.

"Minnie Myrtle," of North Carolina, asks for admittance as she has just reached the age of sixteen, so is eligible. She lives in a nice community, not noted for its wealth, but for its Christianity and temperance, and "Minnie" closes her letter with the wish that "every girl would adopt the sentiment—the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine." Come again, "Minnie," and tetll us more about your life.

"An Old Dominion Girl" writes thus: "Will you admit a girl of 19 to your circle? I want to wear one of the M. G. R. badges, but do not know what they cost so cannot send for one."

We take it for granted that this would-be member desires to join us for some better reason than that she may "wear a M. G. R. badge," though she did not say so, and in her next letter we shall hope to hear something very interesting about herself, or her surroundings. She can have the badge by sending 15 cents to this office, but before it is sent she must promise to keep the rules and be a good girl generally.

The next application for membership is from Illinois: "I have been a reader of The Blade for several years and never omitting to read the M. G. R., I feel as if I had come among old friends this morning, but as you do not know me as I do you, an introduction may be in order. I am just a plain country girl, living just "out of town," loving all things in nature and trying to cultivate the best in myself and to see only good in others. I adopted your motto long ago, and will confess it with you if Miss Prudence will permit me. I appreciate Miss Bouton's articles very much and am glad so many others have the chance to share them with me. As for Elizabeth Ayres, I think her stories are the cleanest and most interesting of any I ever read.

The other "most interesting" subjects in The Blade I will mention later if I am allowed to join "for keeps." As there are so many members from Illinois, I will omit the name of my state from my name and sign myself according to my choice of seasons—"Beautiful Spring."

BE GLAD.

O, heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so.
What we've missed of calm we couldn't
Have, you know!
What we've met of stormy pain
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again
If it blow.

For we know, not every morrow
Can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears,
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A new whisk broom is excellent to use when dampening the laundry. Another device is an extra large tin salt shaker. By this process the water is distributed evenly and quickly.

To revive the lustre of morocco, or any other leather, apply the white of an egg with a sponge.

Plaster of paris ornaments may be cleaned by a coating of thick starch. This should be allowed to become perfectly dry, then it may be brushed off. The object will look quite clean again.

For sewing buttons on shoes there is a linen thread that comes in both black and brown, with a needle attached. It is used just as an ordinary thread, except that the card is not cut at each button, but runs from one to the other, fastening at the first and last buttons.

A little flour spread over the top of cakes before they are iced will prevent the icing from running off.

If a small bag of spice is placed in the kettle when making apple or crabapple jelly the flavor will be much improved, and it varies the jelly without effort. A few leaves of sweet geranium thrown into the jelly also give a delicious flavor.

THE COERCION OF MAJOR GUFF.

"This thing of lettin' wimmen vote," said honest Major Guff,
"Is a piece of dang'r'us folly, and has gone 'bout far enough.
They've got no head for polytics; their ways is underhand;
There ain't no use of talkin', they're a menace to th' land.
Now, when th' sewer-tax was sprung, I didn't lose a minute
In lettin' everybody know that I was dead ag'in' it.
'That microbe talk is rot,' sez I; 'jest silly doctors' fuss;
The system that our fathers used is good enough for us.'
But Mary Jane, my wife, y' know, she went and j'ined a club,
'And till y' change yer mind,' sez she, 'I'll shet y' off on grub.
I'll make no bread, ner pies,' sez she; 'there's naught goes down yer throat
Until y' see things same as me, an' promise us yer vote.'
I tried to argufy with her, and show her how sech tricks
Was crooel and unrecognized in decent polytics;
She jest set still with folded hands; she wouldn't budge an inch;
Dog-gone it all, she must of knowed she had a lead-pipe cinch!
She wouldn't hear no common sense; I simply wasted breath;
I stuck it out fer two whole days, but like to starved to death.
'Fetch on the pottage!' I exclaimed; 'you've learned me how to feel
Fer the late lamented Esau, in his noted birthright deal!'
And that is why I'm dead ag'in' all forms of wimmin's rights,
A-leavin' of their proper sphere to mix in men folks' fights,
Fer polytics is somethin' that they cannot understand;
Their ways, as I remarked before, is sly and underhand.
It's well enough to theorize, but fax, my friends, is fax,
As was amply illustrated in the case of sewer-tax."
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Marionette Theatres.

Of the foreign places of amusement in New York, one of the most interesting is the theatre of marionettes, situated in the Italian quarter. There are at least four of these theatres in New York. There is nothing which has so withstood outside influence as have these little playhouses. Dramatically, there is nothing in New York so bizarre and interesting.

Take one, for example. The entrance is simple even to bareness, suggesting almost the entrance to a warehouse, or barn. A man of probably fifty stands behind a small counter close beside the door and sells tickets. These tickets are made from an ordinary business card cut in half, upon the clean back of which is stenciled the price of admission. The charge runs from fifteen cents down to five cents.

The patrons of the marionette theatre, for all their noisiness, are a good-natured crowd. They may at first glance seem crude and rough, but they have underneath their uncouthness fine feelings and fastidious taste. Laborers, with torn flannel shirtsleeves, elbow the more prosperous merchant, the coatless and grizzled with the more opulent. There are some disputes, in the main over seats, the variegated bandanna handkerchief binding two chairs not having been sufficient to prove claim. The boys in the back gallery shout and yell, while here and there a touch of American profanity gives the only clue to the degree of naturalization which has been attained.

For the most part, however, they are orderly enough and have a nice feeling of hospitality. The Italian welcomes visitors to his theatre and takes a pride in them. He is not clannish as is the Chinaman. He will treat you as a guest. He will buy a large bottle of soda, gracefully pass it to you, then to his friends, and finally will drink himself. Then the bottle is deposited upon the stage and later is again passed around. His hospitality does not stop at this. He will purchase from the boy venders of eatables some dried and salted pumpkin-seeds, or some other "delicacy" and he will answer, if you protest: "It is nothing; it cost only a penny." It might be remarked here that eating and drinking and smoking are common in most of the theatres of the East Side—evidently a desire to satisfy as many of the senses at once as possible.

When the performance begins, almost any man who speaks even a word of English will try to explain the story to you. This brings us to the stage. Its dimensions are not large, some twenty odd feet long by fifteen deep. Its vivid curtain lights up the whole end of the room. Upon it are painted heroic figures of knights in armor, fighting in mortal combat, Charlemagne and Rinaldo and Orlando, a curtain symbolic of the play and the theatre. For, never forget that the marionette theatre is always heroic. The deeds of its stage are never petty, its sentiments never small. It knows nothing of the sordid life about us; its soil is the battleground of the great, and its words the sentiments of heroes. Upon it there walk kings and knights and ladies fair. Their movements may be mechanical and gauche, and are obviously controlled by bars and strings, but somewhere down in them there seems to be, for all that, a soul. Here are your Roland and your Oliver and all the splendid Paladins; here that heyday of youth and romance when each man held within him the force to withstand a trooping million.

When the proprietor passes behind the stage, you may know that the performance is about to begin. A little bell is rung and the curtain goes up. The shouting of the audience is hushed as the marionettes, guided by unseen hands, stalk out upon the stage and take their places. Their movements are naturally jerky and awkward, their gestures almost grotesque. The strings which control their actions are in plain view. The marionette is about three feet tall, is richly adorned with silks and encased in armor made of solid brass, beautifully patterned. The workmanship upon some of the helmets and breastplates and shields is exquisite. Only the best materials are used, and, as a result, each weighs some seventy-five pounds, making the mere handling of them no small feat. The cost of manufacture is between thirty and forty dollars apiece. When it is considered that there are over sixty of these figures even in this little theatre alone, it will be seen that the amount invested is not small, especially if the low price of admission is taken into consideration.

The plays selected are almost all based upon the struggle of the Paladins and the early Christian kings. The method followed is something like this: A semi-historical romance is taken. This book is divided into portions, and each portion is mapped out into certain scenes. One portion is then given each night until the entire story is complete. Thus a single play may require six months or more to act in its entirety, and it may be followed by a sequel which will require as long. It is practically the serial story adapted to the stage, an installment being acted each night.

This is, however, not the most remarkable thing about the marionette performances. While the scenes are designated for each night, no dialogue is written. This is entirely improvised as the play progresses, the proprietor speaking, as said before, the male roles, and a woman taking the female roles. It is wonderful how impressive these figures become under conditions to which the visitor is unused. Within five minutes the strangeness has worn away, and they are as convincing as actors, more convincing than some actors, for, once granting the convention, there is nothing to disturb it, no bad acting to throw one out of focus. Moreover, with these figures, the most grandiloquent deeds and words become natural.

A great deal of this is due to the man who speaks the lines. His voice is of a marvelous quality, a voice which drips tears of emotion, a voice of clarion strength and beauty, a voice that moves one by its quality and music. To stand behind the scenes and watch these figures worked, to see "the wheels go round," to become aware at each instant of the merely mechanical—all this cannot disturb the fiction when one sees this man, his eyes half closed, living for the instant the bit of life depicted. There is no incongruity that can spoil the picture, neither the negligee costume of those manipulating the puppets nor the matter-of-factness of the reciter between his speeches. The marionette theatre is thrilling. It is no wonder that the excitement during the historical fights at times runs so high in the audience that bottles and corks are thrown at the figures on the stage.—From The People's Magazine.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR MAY

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an eminent American philosopher and statesman, born in Boston, Mass., January 17th, 1706. He was the youngest son and the fifteenth child of a family of seventeen children. His father was a tallow-chandler, emigrating from England to America in 1682. His father's business being distasteful to him, he wanted to become a sailor, and to prevent this he was apprenticed to his brother, who was a printer. In 1729 he became proprietor and editor of a newspaper, and also married a wife. In 1732 he published an almanac. He was one of the five who prepared the Declaration of Independence, and also one of its signers. To him is due the principal credit of the alliance formed between France and this country, the treaty signed at Paris, February 6, 1778, having finally secured the independence of the American colonies. He died April 17, 1790, in Philadelphia.
CLEO DAVIS.

2.—ARITMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man sold a pair of horses for $1,496. On one he gained 12 per cent., on the other he lost 10 per cent; so that he said he came out 2 per cent. ahead on the deal. What did he sell the cheaper horse for?
M. A. C.

3.—CONNECTED SQUARES.

1 2
X X O O X X
X X O O X X
O O O O O O O
O O
O O O O O O O
X X O O X X
X X O O X X
3 4

First square—Result of addition; a lady typifying Truth, in Spenser's Faerie Queen; one of the lords of creation.

Second square—A mineral spring; a favorite; devoured.

Third square—The contented growl of the feline family; custom; a color.

Fourth square—To prepare leather from hides; a beverage; a snare.

Connecting words down—1, fertilized; 2, a citizen of Sparta.

Conecting words across—An official command; one of the early settlers of America.
ALICE THURSTIN.

4.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in cry, but not in weep;
My second's in high, but not in steep;
My third is in easy, but not in soft;
My fourth is in garret, but not in loft;
My fifth is in rider, but not in steed;
My sixth is in fruit, but not in seed;
My seventh's in soul, but not in mind;
My eighth is in lose, but not in find;
My ninth is in night, but not in day;
My tenth is in come, but not in stay;
My eleventh's in short, but not in long;
My twelfth is in sin, but not in wrong.
My whole, if practiced, you will find,
Results in an enviable state of mind.
The woes of this world need ne'er depress
Those who this antidote once posses.
TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5.—QUERY.

What is the meaning of the term, "Cousin-German," and how does it originate?
ANNA TEEK.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Discouragement is of all ages; in youth it is presentiment; in old age a remembrance."
BUCKEYE JR.

Answers to Puzzles of July 12th.

1.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

2.—O, lo, oil, viol, olive, violet, violent, novelist, novelties, elevations, revelations.

3.—28.6 in.; 19.97 in. (See Chat.)

4.—Words forming double acrostic: Empire, Lemuel, Ishual, Justus, Abidah, Hatita. Primals: Elijah; finals, Elisha.

5.—St. Elmo's Fire is the popular name of an appearance sometimes seen, especially in southern climates, during thunderstorms, of a brush or star of light at the tops of masts, spires or other pointed objects. It is sometimes accompanied by a hissing noise, and is evidently of the same nature as the light caused by electricity streaming off from points connected with an electrical machine. The phenomenon, as seen at sea, was woven by the Greeks into the myth of Castor and Pullox, and even yet such lights seen at the masthead are considered by sailors as a sign that they have nothing to fear from the storm.

6.—C. C. Colton wrote:
"Self-interest is the mainspring of all our actions; and utility the test of their value."

Chat.

The solution sent by Geo. Wilson to his problem answered today is this: Area of a circle 36 in. in diameter equals 1017.8784. Deducting the center 10 in. (78.539) equals 939.3494. A used 40 per cent. equals 375.736; B uses 35 per cent. equals 328.769; C used 25 per cent equals 234.835. When transferred from A to B the diameter was 28.6; from B to C, 19.97. Proportion of diameters used: A, 7.4; B, 8.63; C, 9.97. These diameters, added to the 10 in. center, equal 36 in.

There was a nice class in the 'Cademy this morning. W. P. E., Mrs. Mary Wilcox, E. G. R., Hawkeye, Pauline and Lewis J. Baird.

Pauline, it seems to the Schoolmistress that you are always hurried. Better not. Take it a little easier, even if you have to neglect something.

(N. B.—Of course, the 'Cademy would not tire you.)

W. P. E., thank you for the two good solutions and diagrams.

Mrs. Mary Wilcox, you are improving. Come often.

E. G. R., you are not as "reg'lar" as you might be, but you are always welcome.

Hawkeye, there is as much truth as poetry in your signature, for the Mistress has reason to know you are really, "truly hers," from your faithful work since you came into the 'Cademy.

L. J. Baird, there seemed to be a "screw loose" somewhere in your solution. If you will corect it, it can be credited yet.

EMPIRE ON EVE OF REVOLUTION

St. Petersburg Alive With Troops and Secret Police—Dissolution of Parliament Resented in Every Quarter.

DISSOLUTION OF THE DOUMA.

The dissolution of the Russian douma by the imperial ukase brings Russia face to face with what may prove to be the most stupendous revolution in history. The emperor's autocratic act also rings down the curtain, temporarily at least, on the latest and one of the most interesting attempts in history to give a nation a form of representative government.

Viborg, uJly 23.—2:30 p. m.—The governor of Viborg has just arrived at the Hotel Belvedere and announced that he has been ordered by the governor general of Finland to immediately close the meeting of the members of parliament and to use military force if necessary to disperse them. He informed M. Mouromtseff that such meetings would not be allowed to be held anywhere in Finland.

The members of parliament had been at the moment frantically hurrying forward their final discussion of the proposed manifesto and had hoped to be able to adopt it before the arrival of the troops. The Constitutional Democrats were desperately figthing a demand of the group of toil members that the document should include a declaration against the payment of taxes and another against the furnishing of recruits for the army.

It was clear that violent dissensions had broken out among the members, notwithstanding their strenuous efforts to come into accord. A strong faction of the Constitutional Democrats were striving in vain to check the impetuosity of the radicals in the fear that the whole movement would be discredited if there was an attempt to issue a revolutionary role. The radicals on the other hand, supported the members of the group of toil, who consider an upheaval of the masses certain and insist that the members of parliament should place themselves at the head of a revolution, and if necessary should die in the sight of the people.

"For us," said one of the members to The Associated Press representative, "the wrath of the people is more terrible than the government, for the masses would never forgive us for their discontentment."

The struggle over the manifesto, the text of which had been completed by the committee of seven in an all-night session, was proceeding behind closed doors. There was but a limited number of Constitutional Democrats present. The Polish delegates showed a disposition to refuse to participate in the discussion, preferring to issue a separate appeal. Both M. Stakovich and Count Heyden were present, urging haste, as they had received information that the government at St. Petersburg had directed Governor General Germard to declare Viborgin in a state of siege in order to give a show of legal warrant for dispersing the meeting with the possible intention of surrounding and arresting the membership. There are several thousand troops in the garrison here.

The radicals carried the day, and in the last hours of the meeting a proclamation was hurriedly adopted containing a protest against the illegal dissolution of the parliament and an appeal to the people to refuse to pay taxes or to recruit the army or to recognize the issue of a government loan. The text of the address is not yet available, but enough is known to warrant the assertion that it amounts to an appeal to the nation to seize that liberty which the government has denied.

At the last moment, the Constitutional Democrats under the influence of the threat of martial law, swung into line with the radicals and the address to the country was adopted with practical unanimity, only Count Heyden and M. Stakovich voting in the negative. The Poles will adopt a separate statement. The former members of parliament then adjourned, realizing the helplessness of refusing to recognize the edict of dissolution in the face of the bayonets of the government.

On the Eve of Revolution.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—The government's midnight coup d'etat is already having the effect of uniting all the discordant elements of the opposition, and it requires little perspicacy to see that an era of repression and all which it entails will drive Liberal and revolutionary alike to support the most desperate measures. It is already clear that resistance will be made. According to the latest advices from Viborg the members of parliament who fled to Finland intend to defy their sovereign. They are virtually refusing to recognize the degree of dissolution, a three hours' session in the dining room of the Hotel Belveder being held last night under the presidency of M. Mouromteseff, at which all the formalities of a regular session was observed. Prof. Milukoff and other members of the central committee of the Constitutional Democrats were carefully excluded from participation. The leaders of all the groups seemed momentarily trying to sink their political differences and were animated solely by a determination to present a solid front to the nation and government in the present crisis. Only about 200 members, however, were present. The Poles instead of going in a body, sent delegates. General fear is expressed by the Liberals here that the military will surround and capture the members at Viborg, on the ground that they constitute an illegal and republutionary assemble under the authority given to Governor General Gerhard, of Finland, a week ago to close and arrest revolutionary congresses. It is quite likely that this authority was conferred in anticipation of the present contingency. Although minor rioting continued in the outskirts throughout the night, the city is superficially quiet this morning, but ominous forebodings of a coming storm are apparent on every hand.

A correspondent of the Associated Press made a tour of the city early this morning. At every block he encountered reinforced patrols, saw excited groups on corners and met half a dozen squads of gendarmes with drawn swords escorting little bands of arrested persons to prison. During the night over a thousand arrests of workmen, agitators and revolutionary suspects were made. The railroads leading out of the city have been placed under martial law and the gendarmes search the passengers and baggage on all trains for arms and political documents. Systematic military persecutions for political agitators, and especially members of the proletariat organizations are in full swing.

Not only the Tauride palace, but the gates of the park leading to it are closed and the surrounding streets are alive with gendarmes and secret police. In the courtyard of a neighboring barracks of one of the guard regiments the correspondent saw two companies drawn up in marching order and shortly afterward he met a travel-stained detachment of Gray cuirassiers galloping in from Krasnoye-Selo camp. With the regular garriosn there are now more than 60,000 troops massed in the city, including forty battalions of infantry, practically the entire cavalry of the guard, a division of infantry of the guard, a field battery, four other batteries and four companies of machine guns.

Upon all the deadwalls are posted proclamations of the prefect of police ordering all proprietors of houses, porters and door guardians to obey and aid the police in case of disorders, prohibiting meetings, public or private, without permission, prohibiting the collection of money for illegal purposes, the distribution of proclamations, the raising of flags and singing in the streets. The hall of the Economic society, as well as other halls where assemblages have been frequent, are closed and under guard. A meeting of engineers was broken up at 2 o'clock this morning and a score of prisoners were arrested. The prefect of police had officers stationed in the newspaper to se that they do not transgress the limit of the law under threat of confiscation of their issues.

This accounts for the comparative mildness of the press comments this morning. Evenson, the edition of the Rech, was seized soon after it left the press. The Rech terms the dissolution of parliament incredible in view of the events of the past years and says:

It is true that a new parliament has been summoned, but in the present temper of the population it is meaningless. With the shattering of the hopes of the people falls the prestige of the principal of popular representation. If the best men in the country, as the emperor called them, could not restore tranquility, what chance has the discredited ministry to prevent an elementary explosion. The old methods of repression can only result in untold horror. We profoundly regret what must follow.

What must follow but the conscience of parliament which tried to avoid a conflict is clear. The blood of the martyrs will not be upon its shoulders. Parliament has not sat in vain. It has strengthened the cause of liberty and proved to Europe that the Russians are not barbarians, but are fitted for self-government.

The Uovoe Vremya while expressing no regret at the dissolution of parliament says that whatever mistakes parliament made, it was honest and sincere, adding: "God grant that the next will be as worthy in these respects and that the country will live through the coming ordeal."

The Novoe Vremya also says that the population has learned to look to parliament as the protector of its aspirations for liberty and justice and accepts the imperial manifesto as an assurance that the principal popular representation has not been abandoned. Moreover the paper regards the selection of M. Stolypin, a profound sympathizer with the regeneration of the country as premier as premier as being additional proof of this. It regards M. Stolypin as a man of determination of character and undaunted courage, as shown by his willingness to assume the heavy task before him. Among the persons arrested are a number of terrorists on whom were found photographs of their intended victims, as in case of General Kozlov's assassin.

The news from the interior shows that the fermentation in the cities has already begun. There is a renewal of the strikes in Poland and in the south, but no rioting on a big scale with the exception of at Kharkoff, is reported. From every direction come reports that an era of repression has been inaugurated, including the confiscation of radical newspapers and wholesale arrests of political and revolutionary suspects and there is every indication that most serious outbreaks will occur in the cities of southern Russia and that a rising of the peasants will begin in the Volga region and in the famine stricken central provinces. The signal for a general strike, however, has not yet been given.

ONE LAW BY DOUMA

Dissolved Body Was Hampered in Its Work.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—Judged as a lawmaking body the douma will not rank high except as being representative of the people. The circumscribed nature of the douma's proceedings and the dearth of legislation that might be of benefit to Russia may be attributed to two causes—the lack of harmony among the strangely diverse elements that went to make up the body and the fundamental law by which the emperor limited the matters that might be considered by the parliament. The world's youngest parliament was opened by the emperor on May 10 of this year. It may be said that friction began to develop almost from the first. Not long after the opening the emperor refused to receive an address from the president of the douma. The premier read the emperor's reply on May 26, and the independent spirit and temper of the representative body was manifested on that occasion. The Constitutional Democrats were strongly in the majority at the opening, but when bitter debates over the agrarian and Jewish questions developed new groups, like the "group of toil," were formed and the overwhelming strength of the Constitutional Democrats began to dwindle. The more radical elements showed a growing spirit of intolerance, and even the moderate and conciliatory statements of the emperor's ministers were often greeted with derision. The emperor's advisers urged that the douma was simply a forum for the promulgation of revolutionary doctrines.

The breach began to widen, and it was apparent that a crisis was inevitable. It came when the parliament attempted to counteract an appeal to the peasants from the crown by an appeal to the country to stand by parliament on the question of the expropriation of church and state lands. The dissolution of parliament followed.

The douma's only piece of legislation that has become a law is a bill appropriating $7,500,000 for the relief of famine stricken peasants.

WARNING AS TO INDIA

Morley Declares England Must Be More Liberal.

London, July 20.—In introducing the Indian budget in the house of commons today Indian Secretary Morley sounded a warning note on the necessity of excluding India from the field of party politics. The most engrossing of Great Britain's foreign relations, he declared, were the Asiatic, those involving this country with China, Japan and Russia, which was a great Asiatic, as well as an European power. Any false hopes in India would land Great Britain in a confusion infinitely more dire and more disastrous than had the false step taken in South Africa. "India's case in the free trade controversy can be put in a nutshell," he declared. "Her prosperity and comfort, the growth of her trade and commerce, the solvency of India hang upon her exports. The United Kingdom takes twenty-five per cent of her exports while Europe and the far east takes seventy-five per cent. Thus when the people of Great Britain asked for preferential duties they were asking her to discriminate against three-fourths of her customers."

Mr. Morley considered the time ripe for an improvement in the system of government of India. Everyboly knew that there was a new spirit abroad in India. There might be discontent, but there was no disaffection among the people and the present government of India was in full sympathy with desires of the people for the introduction of more western ideas. With this object in view the viceroy was appointing a commission to inquire how far the extenson of the representative element in the legislative council could be expediently carried out.

The Indian secretary also said he considered that the natives ought to have greater freedom of speech and meeting in order to make the administration of the country better and more effective. In the course of his speech Mr. Morley paid a tribute to the former viceroy, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston and his "conspicuous, passionate and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of India," and in behalf of the house he expressed sympathy with Lord Curzon "in the cruel blow which has desolated his heart," referring to the death of Lady Curzon.

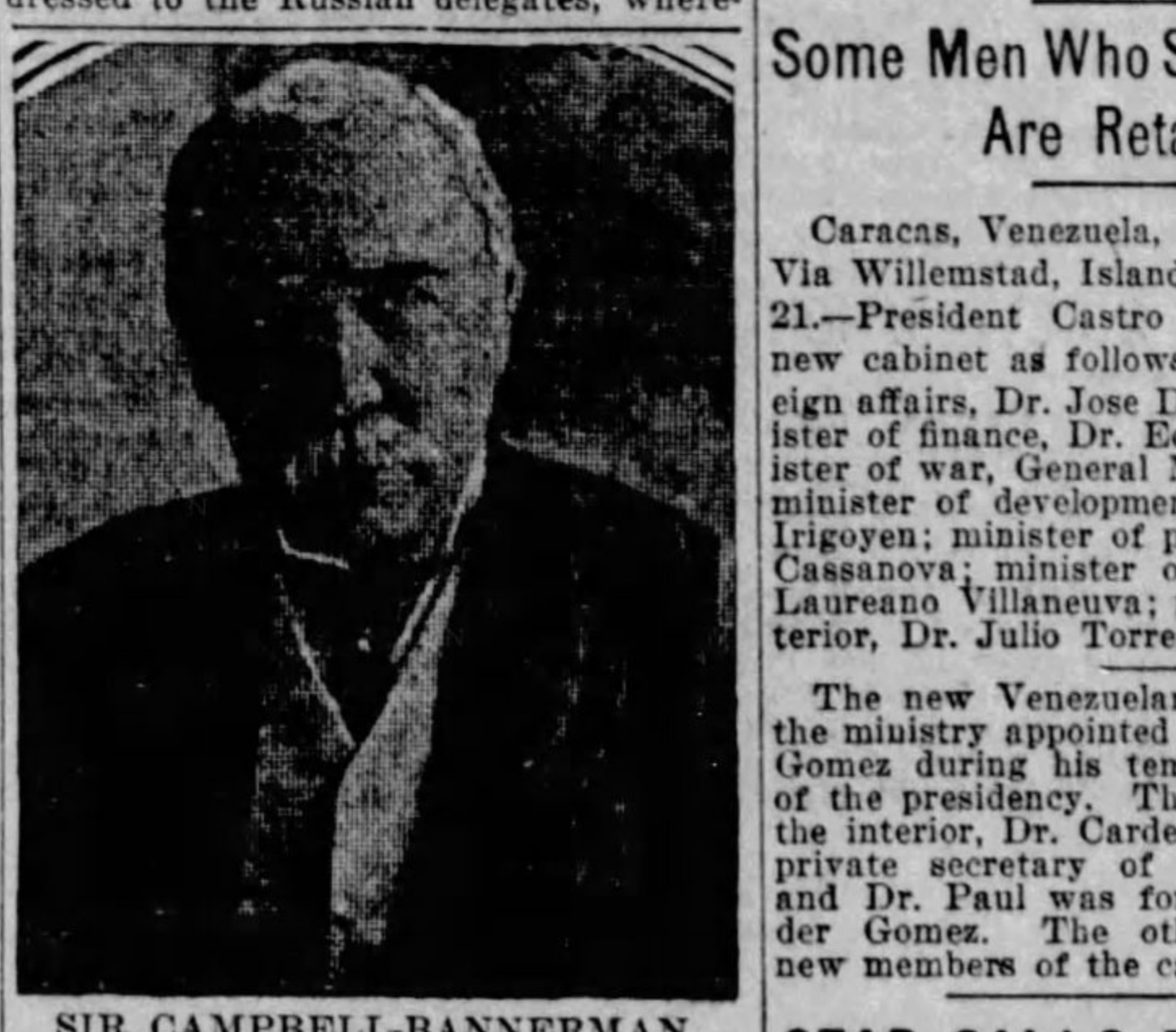
Sewer Pipe Trade association, familiarly known as the sewer pipe trust, agrees to go out of business rather than undergo an investigation by a federal grand jury at Jamestown, N. Y.

PREMIER STARTLES UNION

"Long Live the Russian Parliament," He Cries.

London, July 21.—The British premier at today's meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, in a sudden access of enthusiasm, shouted, "La Douma Est Mort, Vive La Douma!" (The Russian parliament is dead; long live the Russian parliament.)

The fourteenth conference of the interparliamentary union was opened in the royal gallery of the Palace of Westminster today. Adherents of international peace from all the parliaments of Europe as well as several of those of the western hemisphere were present, but hardly had the conference opened, when amidst a scene of considerable excitement Professor Maxim Kovalevsky, a member of the lower house of the Russian parliament, announced that he and his colleagues, representing until yesterday the youngest parliament in the world, would be obliged to withdraw in consequence of the dissolution of the body they were officially appointed to represent. There were about five hundred delegates present, the American representation being headed by Congressman Richard Bartholdt, while William J. Bryan occupied a seat on the platform. Lord Weardale (Sir Philip Stanhope) opened the congress, his preliminary sentences of welcome being specially addressed to the Russian delegates, whereupon the delegates rose in a body and turning toward the delegation of the late parliament, cheered them to the echo.


SIR CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Lord Weardale also incidentally mentioned President Roosevelt as having been associated with them in the work of peace.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman in reply reminded his hearers that King Edward had always been a great advocate of peace. The British government, he said, was in entire sympathy with the object of the conference whose work had already aroused among the nations a strong feeling in favor of peace. The world had for too long been nothing but a huge military camp. The premier especially greeted the members of the Russian parliament present and also paid a tribute to Emperor Nicholas who had done so much towards the enhancement of ideas of peace. It could, he thought, be safely asserted that the Russian parliament, although dissolved, was sure to again come into existence.

Then the premier in a sudden acctss of enthusiasm shouted: "La Douma Est Mort. Vive La Douma." (The Russian parliament is dead; long live the Russian parliament.)

The delegates rost to their feet and a storm of cheering continued for a couple of minutes. In conclusion the premier said he hoped that at the next peace conference at The Hague a general act would be drawn up providing for the submission of all questions of dispute, without restrictions, to The Hague tribunal for the universal good of humanity.

Count Apponyi, the Hungarian minister of worship, followed, characterizing the premier's speech as a "Direct message from King Edward, the latter announcing on his own initiative his complete adhesion to the work of the conference."

The count went on to say that the British premier's appeal for the relief of Europe from the burdens of their military budgets could not be fruitless. The parliaments must follow suit.

On Count Apponyi's suggestion a telegram was sent to King Edward as follows:

"The interparliamentary conference received the king's adhesion with profound gratitude. May he long be spared to promote the welfare of his people and the cause of international peace."

Then came the most dramatic moment of the opening of the session. Professor Kovaltvsky rose, but some minutes elapsed before he could gain a hearing, so prolonged was the cheering. Finally, in a voice somewhat broken with emotion, he announced the necessity for the withdrawal of the members of the Russian parliament. He said: "We came here in behalf of the Russian nation to participate in the great work of the conference. The Russian people desire peace. The mission of the Russian parliament was to snatch a great people from a regime of violence and substitute for it a sense of freedom, liberty and justice. We hoped to take an active part in your work, but our mission comes to a sudden end, as our parliament having been dissolved, we are no longer official representatives. Our sympathy remains. We return home with the determination to continue the great struggle for freedom, liberty and justice."

The announcement of the withdrawal of the Russian delegates was met with a storm of protests and shouts of "No! No!" and attempts on every side to induce the Russians to remain, but the latter insisted that they no longer had any official status and must leave England for Russia this evening and return to "the battlefield."

The Russian delegates then left the hall and the conference settled down to business. But the incidents attending the dissolution of the Russian parliament were for some time discussed far more eagerly than the business of the conference.

A GREAT FOREIGN TRADE

Exports and Imports Nearly Three Billions.

Washington, July 19.—A statement issued today by the department of commerce and labor says the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended aggregated $2,970,000,000. If the trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii, which was included in our foreign commerce prior to their annexation, were added, the total would materially exceed three billion dollars. Both imports and exports exceed those of any earlier year.

The total exports were 1,226,000,000 dollars and exports 1,744,000,000.

CZAR IS TOO BUSY NOW

Cannot Take Trip to Visit the German Emperor.

Berlin, July 21.—The Associated Press was semi-officially informed today that Emperor Nicholas has sent a message to Emperor William informing the latter that the internal situation in Russia is such that he has determined to forego his intention to meet the German emperor beyond the frontiers of Russia, as previously agreed puon.

The German government is anxiously watching the progress of events in Russia. Decisions were taken before Emperor William went on his northern cruise to cover all eventualities, the most important of these being to follow a policy of absolute noninterference in Russian affairs. No matter what may happen, the attitude of Germany will not give the slightest indication of approval or disapproval with the course of events.

DREYFUS GETS THE CROSS

Receives High Honor on Spot Where He Was Degraded.

Paris, July 21.—In the presence of a distinguished military assemblage, Major Alfred Dreyfus, wearing the full uniform of his rank, today received the cross of chevalier of the legion of honor. The ceremony, which occurred in the court yard of the military school, was rendered doubly impressive by being held on the very spot where his buttons and gold lace were stripped off his uniform and his sword broken 12 years ago. The courtyard, from which the public was rigorously excluded as the ceremony was purely official, was encircled by two batteries of the 13th artillery, commanded by Col. Targe, who made the recent discoveries at the war office leading to the reopening of the case against Dreyfus and his acquittal.

General Gillain, accompanied by a number of army officials, entered the circle with trumpets and drums sounding. The general attached the decoration to Major Dreyfus' breast and felicitated him on his well earned honor. The major replied briefly, expressing his acknowledgments. The ceremony was over in five minutes, the general, Major Dreyfus and army officials retiring amid the tipping of flags and a roll of drums.

CASTRO'S NEW CABINET

Some Men Who Served Gomez Are Retained.

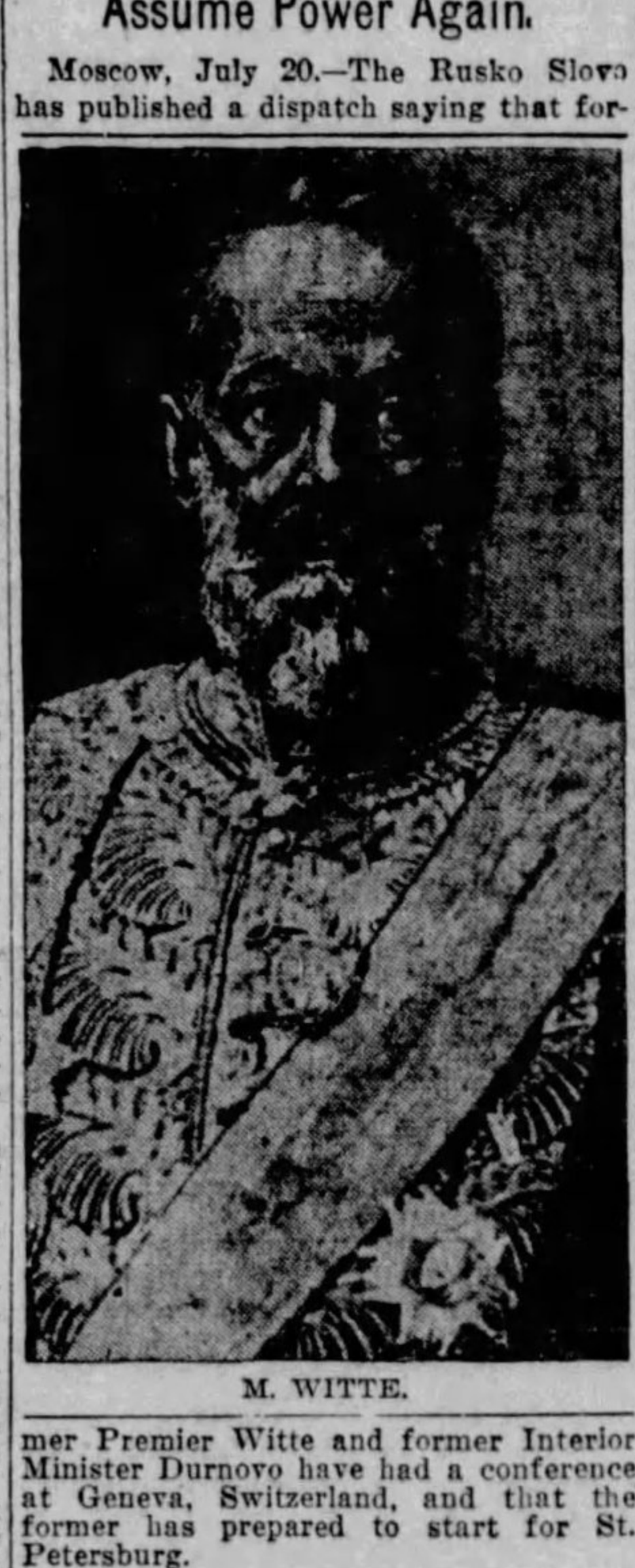
Caracas, Venezuela, Friday, July 20.—Via Willemstad, Island of Curacao, July 21.—President Castro has appointed a new cabinet as follows: Minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Jose DeJesus Paul; minister of finance, Dr. Eduardo Colis; minister of war, General Manuel S. Araujo; minister of development, J. M. Herrera Irigoyen; minister of public works, Juan Cassanova; minister of instruction, Dr. Laureano Villaneuva; minister of the interior, Dr. Julio Torres Cardenas.

The new Venezuelan cabinet succeeds the ministry appointed by Vice President Gomez during his temporary occupancy of the presidency. The new minister of the interior, Dr. Cardenas, is the former private secretary of President Castro, and Dr. Paul was foreign minister under Gomez. The other ministers are new members of the cabinet.

CZAR CALLS BACK WITTE

Former Premier Preparing to Assume Power Again.

Moscow, July 20.—The Rusko Slovo has published a dispatch saying that former Premier Witte and former Interior Minister Durnovo have had a conference at Geneva, Switzerland, and that the former has prepared to start for St. Petersburg.


M. WITTE.

ADMITS WAR CRUELTIES

Natal Goverment Report on Zulu Affair.

London, July 18.—Under Colonial Secretary Churchill imparted to the house of commons today the official reply to the government inquiries into the alleged atrocities perpetrated on the wounded Zulus in Natal during the operations against the rebel chief Bambaata. According to a telegram from the governor of Natal, 3,500 natives were killed throughout the operations and 2,000 were made prisoners, including the wounded. The Natal government had no information about wounded natives being killed by the native levees though it was possible that such acts might have happened outside of the observation of the British officers. The commandant of the militia thought this had not been the practice to the same extent in the present rebellion as in former times. The governor's telegram confirmed the official version of Bambaata's head being cut off for identification, owing to the decomposition of the rest of the body and of its being subsequently buried with the latter. In reply to further questions asking what steps the government proposed to take in view of the practical admission of the charges in connection with the treatment of wounded Zulus, Premier Campbell-Bannerman said there was no disposition either to excuse or admit such practices. The Natal government had no knowledge of the killing of wounded natives and was greatly surprised at the extraordinary telegrams sent out from Johannesburg, imputing a wholesale massacre or ill treatment of the native wounded.

NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY

Terms of Uncle Sam's Agreement With Spain.

Madrid, July 21. — Finance Minister Revertar has informed the Associated Press that the definite Spanish and American commercial treaty which was arranged at San Sebastian, January 19, between American Minister William M. Collier and Foreign Minister Cullon, includes concessions by the United States as follows:

On wine in bottles, a reduction of 50 cents per gallon; on brandy, a reduction of 11 francs per hectolitre ($2.50 per 26.42 gallons), and on paintings a reduction of 5 per cent.

The Madrid newspapers continue to comment favorably on the arrangement, especially referring to the opening of the United States and Porto Rico markets for Spanish wines. A probability also is foreseen of a renewal of the treatries expiring in 1908 with Cuba and the Philippine islands.

LADY CURZON IS DEAD

American Beauty Who Became a Peeress.

London, England, July 18.—Lady Curzon, of Kedleston, is dead. She died today after an illness of less than two weeks, from a general breaking down of the system.

Lady Curzon's illness, while severe, was not thought to be dangerous till yesterday. She had been in bed for ten days. Lady Curzon appears to have never quite recovered from her serious illness at Walmen castle, Kent, in 1904, and the recent hot weather brought on a pronounced attack of general debility.

Lord Curzon had canceled his engagement, including that for the dinner to be given in his honor by the Constitutional club tomorrow night.

Lady Curzon was the daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter, of Chicago. He was a multimillionaire when the then "young, but very important Mr. Curzon," attached to the British embassy in Washington, met and wooed his daughter Mary, but the foundation of the Leiter fortunes was begun not many years before at Chicago in retail trade of the pettiest and humblest.

LADY CURZON.

When Leiter had got enough money together to suit him he sold out and the family removed to Washington. There he and his wife set about the task of marrying their three daughters, Mary, Daisy and Nannie, to young foreigners of title, with all the directness that had characterized the Leiter quest for wealth.

The first Leiter home in Washington was the old Blaine mansion. Later a new one was built, in which social functions such as Washington had not seen before for display, was held. At these gatherings, despite certain evidences that elaborate functions were also new to the Leiters themselves, the best old world blood, as represented at the new world capital, was glad to worship before the shrine of beauty and dollars.

This is not written captiously, for, when the Curzon-Leiter engagement was announced, it was spoken of as a real love match, and so, doubtless, it was. At all events, the marriage was highly satisfactory, both from the domestic viewpoint and as an international match.

Lord Curzon's talents—he wasn't a lord when she married him—enabled him to raise his wife to a place nearer that of royalty than any occupied by any other American born woman, while the Leiter wealth enabled him to support the state of Indian viceroy as he could not have done without it. But that tells only a part of the story on behalf of her who was Miss Leiter.

More than once when the imperial airs assumed by the viceroy toward the Indian princes—during the famous Delhi durbar especially—seemed likely to bring about a serious break of relations, his clever wife stemmed the storm by paying those same princes and their families just the attentions that she alone could pay, and in a way that completely quenched their resentment. And, though certain of the English ladies in India occasionally chafed a bit at the vicereine's almost imperial attitude toward themselves, the wise governmental heads in London smoothed the threatened resulting difficulties over and all was well.

This tactful, adaptable, resourceful daughter of a man who began life selling small goods on Chicago's streets, certainly earned her own fame, and she deserved it all.

AMERICANS ARE DEFIANT

So Declare Cuban Officials in the Isle of Pines.

Havana, July 19.—The government today received a report from the Cuban officials of the Isle of Pines relative to the imprisonment at Nueva Gerona of Miss Milile Brown, L. C. Giltner, postmaster of the town of Columbia, and William Augustine, all Americans, for violation of an old military order prohibiting other than government telegraph lines.

The report states that the persons named deliberately and defiantly maintained their private telegraph line after having been warned. The government will not pardon the offenders nor interfere in the case, but in deference to the feeling of Americans in the Isle of Pines it has ordered that Miss Brown be transferred from the common jail to the mayor's home. The government believes that revolutionary Americans are responsible for the incident, but this the islanders deny.

WAS BEIT EVER MARRIED?

Had Insurance Made Out to Elizabeth Bennett Beit.

New York, July 19.—Speculation as to whether Alfred Beit, the South African financier and millionaire who died in London Monday, left a widow, was aroused by the discovery that in making an application to an American insurance company for insurance on his life in 1890 Mr. Beit named as the beneficiary of his policy, "my intended wife, Elizabeth Bennett Beit."

Whether this stated intention of marriage was ever carried out was not stated in the statistics furnished to the insurance company which showed that at the time he submitted to a physical examination before receiving his policy Mr. Beit was unmarried. Although sixteen years have elapsed since the policies were taken out in favor Elizabeth Bennett, and, during that time Beit has been constantly brought to public notice, yet he has always been regarded as a bachelor.

KING IS CLOSELY GUARDED

Fear of Another Attempt on Life of Alfonso.

Madrid, July 18.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria drove in an automobile today from La Grange to San Sebastian, where they will pass the summer. The entire route was lined by gendarmes, owing to the receipt of menacing anonymous letters declaring that another attempt on the lives of their majesties was imminent. The exclusion of anarchist suspects from Spain continues.

FANATICS IN A FRENZY

Authorities Watch Holy Rollers at Monrovia.

Los Angeles, July 23.—Sacrifice by fire is the latest symptom of fanaticism of the "Holy Rollers." Immolation of their oldest children is the program unless the authorities interfere. This extreme manifestation of religious frenzy has aroused Monrovia, the historic foothills town, to a degree that Marshal Miller has made it his business to attend the meetings of the sect every afternoon and evening, not knowing in what form the frenzy will break out next.

Neighborhood gossip, perhaps magnified, has stirred the townspeople because of the rumors that the eldest children of certain families of the faithful are being segregated to go through the ordeal of purity and later to be the paschal lambs of slaughter. A wave of "Holy Rollerism" has swept along the Pacific coast, but it has remained for Monrovia to approach the frenzy of human sacrifice.

Two of the best known adherents of the faith, are known to have kept their oldest children locked up at home for some time, and out of this has grown the repeated rumor that sacrifice by fire of children will happen if the authorities do not stop the fanatic element.

The "Holy Rollers" maintain a church in Monrovia, where nightly meetings are held. Evangelist Cook raises the worshipers to a pitch of frenzy. It is no unusual sight to see half of the congregation rolling on the floor of pews, some rigid, others giving sounds of an unnatural character, which the sect calls "the gift of tongues," and consists of a series of utterances supposed to be messages from the Holy Spirit. No one can understand what is said except the adherents of the sect, and even they admit that at times they do not know what is said in the trance state.

Evangelist Cook openly advocated self-immolation by fire. He has said it is the Christian's noblest fate to die by fire to make himself a living sacrifice to God.

JAP WARRIOR IS DEAD

Gen. Kodama Was Educated in This Country.

Tokio, July 23.—General Baron Kodama died here yesterday morning.

General Kodama was educated at Rutger's college and has been called the "genius of the Japanese army." He was Field Marshal Oyama's chief of staff during the Russo-Japanese war and later was appointed governor of Formosa. After the retirement of Field Marshal Oyama General Kodama was made chief of the general staff of the Japanese army. His wife, Sutematsu Yamakana, was educated at Vassar.

GENERAL KODAMA.

DEATH FOR GEN. STOESSEL

Man Who Surrendered Port Arthur Condemned.

London, July 19.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the surrender of Port Arthur recommends that Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, the former commander of the fortress, be sentenced to death and Lieut. Gen. Fock, who commanded the Fourth East Siberian division at Port Arthur, be condemned to twenty years in the galleys. It is added that the commission considers that General Reuss should be expelled from the army and that Admiral Alexieff, former viceroy in the Far East, should be reprimanded.

GENERAL STOESSEL.

WAS 40 YEARS IN ARMY

Death of Brigadier General Edmund Rice.

Boston, July 21.—Brigadier-General Edmund Rice retired), died at his home in Wakefield last night after a brief illness from hear disease. He was 64 years old. A widow survives him.

A native of Massachusetts, he enlisted in the Union army at the beginning of the civil war, being appointed soon afterward captain of the 19th Massachusetts infantry. He was awarded a congressional medal of honor for bravery at Gettysburg, where he was serving as major of the 19th Massachusetts infantry.

During the Spanish-American war he was assigned to the colony of the Sixth Massachusetts infantry serving in Porto Rico, and later was placed in command of the Philippnes. Three years ago he was appointed brigadier general and retired at his own request after 40 years of continual service.

More Honors for Dreyfus.

Paris, July 21.—A decree appeared in the Official Journal today nominating Major Alfred Dreyfus to the Legion of Honor.

WAS WORTH 100 MILLIONS

Russell Sage, King of Puts and Calls, Is Dead.

SAGE'S SPAN OF LIFE.

On August 4, 1816, the youngest of five children was born to a Connecticut farmer of small means in the little village of Verona, Oneida county, N. Y. This child was Russell Sage.

Three years later the first steamer crossed the Atlantic.

When this boy wsa twelve years old the first passenger railroad in the United States began operations.

When he was nineteen, Morse invented the telegraph.

The year he became of age, Queen Victoria ascended the throne of the British empire.

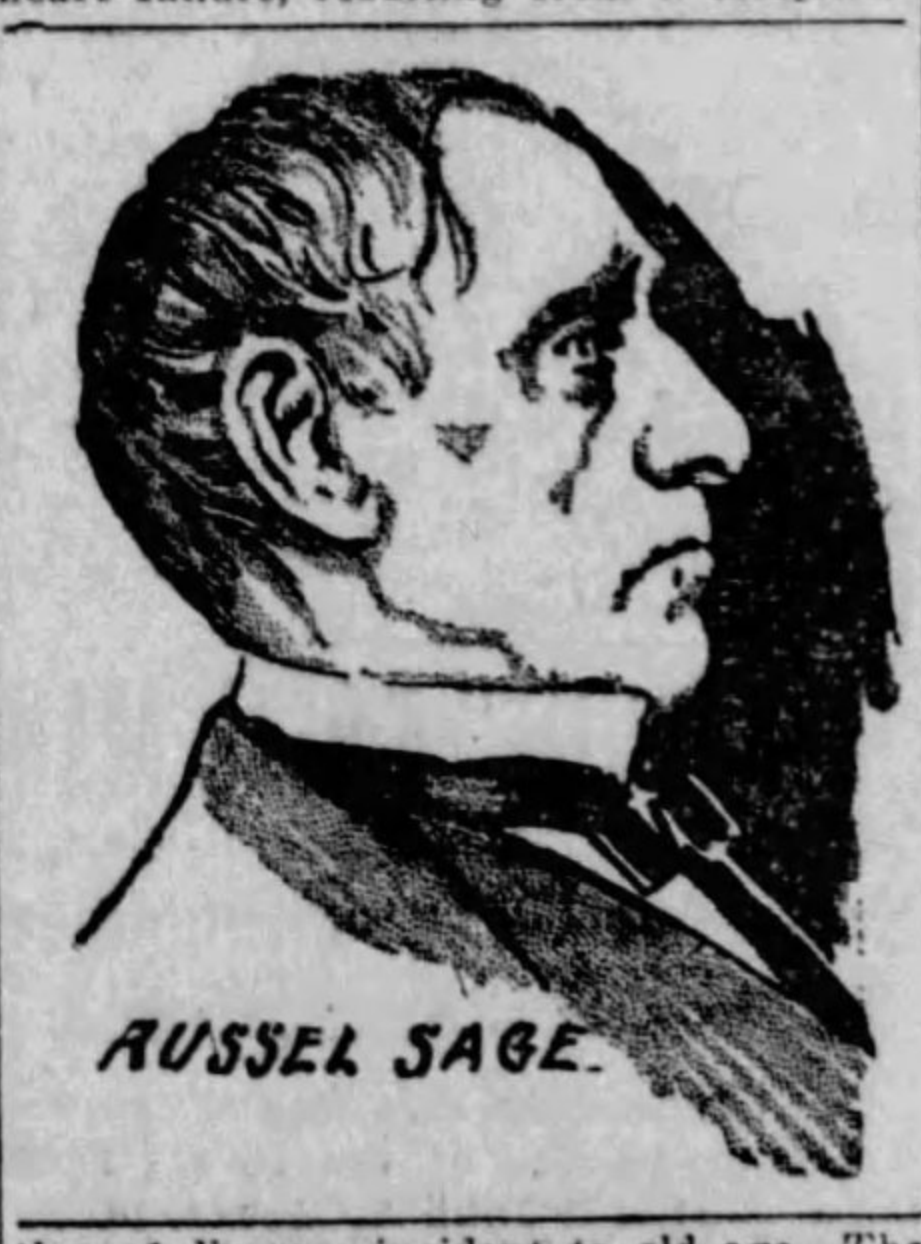
When he was forty-six he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Lincoln.

Yesterday, at the age of ninety, he died.

He was worth one hundred millions of dollars.

New York, July 23.—Russell Sage died suddenly yesterday at his country home, "Cedarcroft," at Lawrence, L. I.

The immediate cause of death was heart failure, resulting from a complication of diseases incident to old age. The veteran financier would have celebrated his ninetieth birthday August 4.


RUSSEL SAGE.

Mr. Sage had been in exceptionally good health since his arrival at his summer home, six months ago. At noon yesterday he was seized with a sinking spell and collapsed, falling into unconsciousness about two hours before his death, which occurred at 4:30 o'clock.

There were present at the end Mrs. Sage, her brother, Colonel J. J. Slocum, Rev. Dr. Robert Leetch, Dr. Theodore S. Janeway, of New York; Dr. Carl Schmuck, a local physician, and Dr. John P. Munn, for many years Mr. Sage's family physician, who was summoned from New York when the first alarming symptoms were observed.

The funeral services will be held Wednesday at the West Presbyterian church in W. 42d street, of which Mr. Sage had been a member for many years. The interment will take place in Troy on Thursday.

Mrs. Sage and her brother, Colonel Slocum, are named as the executors of Mr. Sage's will.

RECORD OF MONEY MAKER

How Sage Made 100 Millions in Ninety Years.

Russell Sage was born August 4, 1816, in Verona, N. Y. His parents, Elisha and Prudence Sage, had moved into Oneida county from Connecticut only a short time before, bringing with them their four other children, and the family lived on a small, unsightly, barren farm. Russell, being the youngest, was kept at home to help his father till the fields and care for the few head of cattle after his brothers had gone forth to make careers for themselves in larger environments and when he should have been at school.

At the age of fifteen, however, he decided that he, too, was old enough to begin making money. He went to Troy and became a clerk for his brother, Henry Risley Sage, who kept a general store in that town.

Began Business Early.

At twenty years young Sage was ready to strike out for himself, having saved every cent that had thus far touched his fingers—though his salary while working for his brother had been but $4 a month —and having done especially brilliant financiering in his horse business.

Elisha Montague Sage, another brother, made him a proposition which he thought worth while, and the two started a grocery business of their own, selling rum as a side issue. Then he formed a third partnership with a man named Bates, with whom he went into grain, flour, beef and pork on a wholesale basis and prospered beyond even his own expectations. When he was twenty-five years old he had saved, dickered and twisted from adverse conditions a fortune of $75,000, and was one of the leading citizens of Troy.

Was Active in Politics.

It was about this time that he began to identify himself with politics, marching under the Whig banner, serving his adopted town as alderman and Rensselaer county as treasurer. In 1848 he was a member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, where he cast his delegation's first vote for Henry Clay, but joined the stampede which resulted in the nomination of Zachery Taylor for the presidency. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated Russell Sage for congress, but he went down, somewhat unexpectedly, in defeat. He bided his time, patched up dissensions in his party, and two years later was swept into the coveted seat at Washington by the largest majority ever recorded in his district.

A Power in Wall Street.

As might be expected, Russell Sage became one of the foremost powers of Wall street as soon as he went thither from Troy and began the brokerage business. He made money literally in heaps, chiefly by getting tremendous interest for emergency loans, but never in downright speculation. His first snag was a small one, but humiliating —or would have been to most men. On July 15, 1869, he was indicted for usuary, convicted, fined $250 and sentenced to one week's imprisonment. He pleaded that the court should remit the imprisonment, and this was done, but not until the judge on the bench had administered the most stinging reproof ever heard in a New York court room.

The next snag came when he awoke one morning to find himself financially ruined. He had out too many "privileges" and had not the money with which to cover. Jay Gould came to his rescue. Sage paid back the obligation in full soon after he got on his feet, and proved himself in turn one of Gould's stanchest friends.

Saved Gould from Ruin.

When Keene and Woerischoffer had the "little wizard" cornered, Sage gave him all the assistance he needed and saved him. After the death of Gould, Sage took the financial guidance of the Gould boys into his own hands. It is probable that the day upon which he needed Gould's help was the only day after he was 15 years old that he did not make a substantial addition to his fortune, estimated now at between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000.

It was one of the great fears of his life that he might unwittingly lose a cent when it could be earned. It is said he desired to be a director in all the companies with which he was connected, because usually there was a fee of from $10 to $20 for each attendance upon meetings of directors. When it happened that there were two meetings of this sort on the same day, he invariably attended the one with the largest fee.

His Railway Interests.

He was president of the Iowa Central railway, director of the Iron Mountain & Southern, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis, Texas & Pacific, Manhattan, Troy & Boston, Troy & Bennington, and others; of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, Importers' and Traders' National bank, Mercantile Trust company, Western Union Telegraph company, Gold and Stock Telegraph company, International Ocean Telegraph, American Telegraph and Cable, New York Mutual Telegraph company, New York Bank Note company, and the Standard Gas Light company. He was a director in and the last living founder of the Fifth Avenue National bank, and for several years the last living original director of the New York Central railway.

December 4, 1891, Henry W. Norcross, a homicidal maniac, entered Russell Sage's office and demanded $20,000, under threat of dropping a bag which he carried, and which he said contained dynamite.

Mr. Sage was twice married. His first wife was Miss Winne, of Troy, N. Y., and his second was Miss Olivia Slocum, of Syracuse. His home was as methodical as his business.

GRAFT IN KANSAS CITY

Officials of the Kansas Town Accused by Court.

Topeka, Kan., July 20.—W. W. Rose, mayor of Kansas City, Kas., Vernon J. Rose, chief of police and John F. Kelley, captain of police of that city, were yesterday cited to appear before the state supreme court and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in violation of the court order prohibiting the city to exact revenue from the saloons. The specific acusation against the three officials is that in May, 1906, they exacted from a large number of persons $50 each, upon an agreement, express or implied, that they should have the privilege of operating "joints" without molestation from the police. It also is alleged that in June, 1906, $100 was exacted from each of these persons for the same cause.

BEIT'S GREAT FORTUNE

Expected That Much of It Will Go to Benefactions.

London, July 18.—Friends of Alfred Beit, the South African financier, who died July 16, estimate that he left a fortune of between $125,000,000 and $150,000,000, and expect it will be found, when his will is published, that legacies aggregating many millions, if not the bulk of his fortune, will be devoted to public benefactions in England and South Africa. It is not probable that the terms of the will, which is likely to be an interesting document, will be published for several weeks.

MR. A. BEIT

Those who are really in a position to give authoritative information regarding the amount of the fortune of the late Alfred Beit and the terms of his will have not yet given it to the newspapers. The estimates, ranging from $125,000,000 to $625,-000,000, will probably be found too large when the terms of the will are given out. It is thought that Mr. Breit's fortune was somewhat below $50,000,000. About one-third of this amount, it is expected, will be bequeathed to national purposes in Great Britain and South Africa, mainly of an educational character, as was a great part of the fortune of his most intimate friend, the late Cecil Rhodes.

Mr. Beit had several married sisters in Germany and Austria, and, presumably, they, as well as his mother and brother, will inherit considerable amounts.

FIRST ANNAMITE WOMAN

Admitted to Country After Puzzling Inspectors.

New York, July 21.—Whether an Annamite is a Chinese is the puzzle that the Chinese inspectors were asked to crack when Major Edouard Sauvalle, of the Garde Indegenes, Cochin, China, arrived here with his American wife, three children and a decided novelty in the nurse girl line. The maid who trailed after the Sauvalles, appeared to the casual onlooker like a Chinese, and was so taken by the immigration inspectors who passed upon the credentials of Major Sauvalle and his family. But Major Sauvalle declared that the maid was no Chinese but an Annamite—the very first of her race to set foot in America—and as proof of this he displayed the warrant of the American consul at Annam, who said that the Sauvalle maid was a French subject in Annam.

The girl's name is as picturesque as her appearance. It is Ha The Than, and the first of her three names is the one by which she is called by her mistress. Ha is the wife of one of the native soldiers in Major Sauvalle's regiment in Cochin-China. Every time some one laughed loudly on the way over from the Far East the little oriental hastened to answer to the "ha, ha!"

After thirty-six hours of deliberation the Chinese inspectors, to whom the case of the Annam maid was presented, decided that she was eligible to enter the country. So Ha The Than accompanied M. and Mme. Sauvalle to their American home in South Orange, where the Sauvalles are to stay for the next five months.

ROOSEVELT IS IN G. A. R.

Made an Honorary Member of Mt. Vernon Post.

New York, July 21.—President Roosevelt it is announced, has been elected an honorary member of the Associates Society of Farnsworth Post, No. 170, G. A. R., of Mt. Vernon. A committee will visit the President at Oyster Bay some time next week and present to him a badge denoting his honorary membership of the post. In order to elect the President, Farnsworth post had to make an amendment to its bylaws. Some time ago President Roosevelt expressed regret that he was not eligible to membership in the Grand Army.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

IN STEPS OF ROOSEVELT

Churchill Declares Againt Corporations in Politics.

Concord, N. H., July 21.—Winston Churchill, novelist, formally opened his campaign for the Republican nomination for governor of New Hampshire at a rally in this city last night. Mr. Churchill is running on a platform, the principal plank of which is non-interference of corporations in state politics. In his speech Mr. Churchill said in relation to alleged interference of corporations in the government and politics in New Hampshire.

"In my opinion, this is not only he greatest issue in New Hampshire, but the most important issue in the United States. This same fight is being fought in some of our sister states. It has been practically won in Wisconsin and Senator Colby is going to win in New Jersey, and it is being fought in New York and Pennsylvania. It is going to win eventually all over the United States, and largely because one man has the magnificent courage and foresight to get up and lead Americans in this second war of independence, and that man is Theodore Roosevelt. We are trying to do for New Hampshire what Theodore Roosevelt is doing for the United States."

BATTLE WITH FILIPINOS

American Force of Constabulary Loses 14 Men.

Manila, July 23.—A detachment of constabulary, Lieut. Williams commanding, encountered a band of 600 Pulajanes near Buraen on the Island of Leyte yesterday morning. Lieutenant Worswick, 12 privates and Civilian Scout McBride were killed. The constabulary were driven back. The Pulajanes secured 14 rifles and two revolvers. The bodies of Worswick, McBride and ten privates were recovered. Reinforcements of constabulary have been sent for from the nearest station. Major Neville, commanding the military, has ordered a company of 248 regular infantry to be hurried to the scene. Major Neville reports that there are from 400 to 1,000 Pulajanes in the field. Lieutenant Worswick was a graduate of the University of Kansas and was appointed to the constabulary last February. He graduated from the constabulary school June 30 and this was his first battle. Buraen is situated in an isolated portion of Leyte.

TALKS ON ADULTERATION

Specific Examples of Fraud Given at Convention.

Hartford, Conn., July 19.—Discussion of some of the common methods of adulterating food was begun at the session of the National Association of State Dairy and Pure Food departments, at the capital yesterday. The first paper was on "Uniform Labeling," read by L. Davies, commissioner at Washington. Following this J. J. Emory referred to the practice of mixing glucose with molasses syrup and selling the latter as a pure article. He said: "Manufacturers who put in a mixture of glucose or other adulterant disclaim any mercenary motive, but on the other hand declare it is done in benevolent spirit and for the good of humanity. If they told the truth they might just as well label their foods with the skull and crossbones."

Dr. Scovelle, of Kentucky, said the good effects to come from such pure food laws were anticipated and work along harmonious lines is assured.

Dr. W. Bigelow, of Washington, spoke of the investigation of food products and the enforcement of state laws. In one state he said 25 per cent of the milk examined was found to have been diluted or to contain preservatives.

Dr. A. L. Winton, of New Haven, said there were many prosecutions in England for the use of boric acid. He referred to the disclosures of the packing houses in Chicago and expressed the belief that most of the abuses have already been corrected. Mr. Buner, of North Carolina, favored a stronger federal law than the one passed, knowing no state lines.

JEROME DEFENDS BENCH

Criticises President for Remarks Concerning Decision.

Warm Springs, Ga., July 20.—The criticism by the President of Judge Humphrey's decision granting immunity to the packers was the basis of a speech by District Attorney Jerome, of New York, here yesterday. He said:

"There is one injustice which public opinion not infrequently does, and it is one which lawyers can do much to correct, and that is the criticism of judges for decisions which they could not avoid making if they obeyed the law. The recent spectacle of the nation's chief executive, himself not a lawyer, criticising in a public document a federal judge for his decision on a point of law, has not, I believe, commended itself to our profession. The laws are our laws. Public opinion made them and can change them.

"Every citizen has a right to criticise them and seek their amendment or repeal, but while they are our laws we want our judges to obey them and not substitute for them something they deem in accord with a thing so mutable and so difficult to ascertain as public opinion. The soundness of a judge's legal judgment and the wisdom of a particular law may well be called in question, but an honest decision should not expose the judge himself to criticism."

PROSECUTION IN CHICAGO

Action Against Standard Oil in Near Future.

Chicago, July 18.—Assistant Attorney-General Pagin, who was in Cleveland during the hearing of testimony against the Standard Oil company, and upon which the federal grand jury did not vote, arrived in Chicago today with a transcript of the evidence taken in Cleveland, and submitted it to former District Attorney Morrison, who is to act as special counsel for the government in the projected inquiry into the relations of the Standard Oil company and various railroads. It was the intention of the local federal officials to hold the commencement of the investigation until September 1, or later, but it is now probable that some steps will be taken in the near future.

The four propositions which Attorneys Morrison and Pagin will study in connection with the investigation are:

1. Charge against the Standard Oil company of accepting illegal rebates.
2. Charge against the railroads of granting the illegal rebates to the oil company.
3. Combination in restraint of trade and commerce with other oil companies.
4. Monopoly of trade, not a combination; or a conspiracy to monopolize.

Fortune for Poor Painter.

Minneapolis, July 21.—Al Hauckenboch, an aged sign painter, has received a telegram informing him that he is heir to nearly $200,000. His brother, who died in Seattle several days ago, left a fortune of nearly a million, to be divided among four remaining brothers. Hauckenboch has left for the coast.

MORGAN GETS VESSELS

Gives Fortune for Prize or a Monumental Fraud.

Paris, July 18.—J. Pierpont Morgan believes he has found the Treasure of the Ages. Either that is the fact, declares M. Monnet, the great antiquarian authority, or Mr. Morgan has been made the victim of the most monumental of frauds.

Mr. Morgan has paid a fortune for what he has been assured are the gold and silver ecclesiastical vessels of the early Christian church and were buried in the Isle of Cyprus in the seventh century. How long they had been in existence before they were buried can only be guessed at, but it is known that Christianity drove out Paganism from the isle very early in the beginning of the era, so that—on the assumption that these vessels are authentic—the date of their making would run back 1,800 years or so.

The story of the dealers is that these sacred vessels were buried when the Moslems invaded Cyprus, and the facts of their discovery do not seem to be exactly understood.

Mr. Morgan has also purchased fifty Greek bronzes, which run back from the Strangford Apollo to the first Christian century. Nor has he forgotten the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, for he has ordered a collection of Greek vases that shall supplement and fill out the array already there.

In view of Mr. Morgan's activity among the art dealers, his statement, made when he arrived here, that he had come to take a "rest cure" at once amuses and amazes Paris. The papers are asking what the financier would do if he "got busy."

Sem, the celebrated French caricaturist, has been drawing Mr. Morgan, and all French society is going into gales of laughter over his presentation of the American millionaire.

Sem is considered not only the most talented caricaturist in France, but the foremost cartoonist in Europe. He is a small, insignificant-looking man, clean shaven and suggestive of a jockey, but he is the pet of the intellectual aristocracy and hobnobs with duchesses and princes. One of the chief characteristics of his talent is its versatility

Sem frequents the fashionable resorts during the height of their season and sketches the prominent personages there. Continental society trembles when he sharpens his pencil.

"BLANKETS," A REAL MAN

Horseman Who Exemplifies Roosevelt's Citizenship Idea.

New York, July 18.—One of the interesting figures of the New York horse market is John A. Moran, better known as "Blankets." He exemplifies Mr. Roosevelt's idea of good citizenship—a man with a patch on his breeches, an opponent of race suicide and a successful representative of primitive individualism in business all rolled into one.

In a tidy little tenement a stone's throw from the old Bull's Head Tavern he has raised a family of thirteen children, and for 33 years has gained a living by making horse blankets and halters and selling them to dealers and stable keepers.

'Blankets'

His "factory" is in his flat; his wife and children are his "workmen," and as he is his own salesman, with his "showrooms" on his arm, all the proceeds of the business which are usually shared with the landlord, the jobber, the retailer and the paid laborer, remain in the family.

Mr. Moran maintains that he can undersell any trust in existence, and as his customers are chiefly professional horsemen, who know what's what in quality and prices, his contention would seem to be justified. Fancy web halters, show blankets and sheets are his specialty. Of the latter he says he has sold 1,300 this season.

Mr. Moran is a native New Yorker and is about 50 years old. He is a genial, cheerful, contented worker, makes the rounds of the boarding and sales stables every day and is always welcomed wherever he goes.

ROOSEVELT IS TO DIRECT

He Will Start and Control Congressional Campaign.

Oyster Bay, July 20.—Plans for the Republican congressional campaign are to be formulated at Sagamore Hill, Monday. President Roosevelt has invited Speaker Cannon, Chairman Sherman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, Secretary Loudenslager and Treasurer McKinley, of that committee, to luncheon on Monday. It is understood that the congressional situation will be presented in such form that the weak places may be readily ascertained; that the list of available speakers will be gone over; that the argument to be made will be discussed and that the information to be embodied in the campaign text book will be thoroughly gone over. The speeches made during the last session of congress will be canvassed with a view to selecting for general distribution those which are most adapted for campaign purposes.

President Roosevelt is taking a keen interest in the congressional campaign and the conference planned for Monday immediately precedes the active operations of the campaign committee. Headquarters of the committee are to be establishd in New York city, and it is expected that Chairman Sherman will be a frequent visitor to Sagamore Hill during the progress of the campaign.

MISS M'KINLEY IS WED

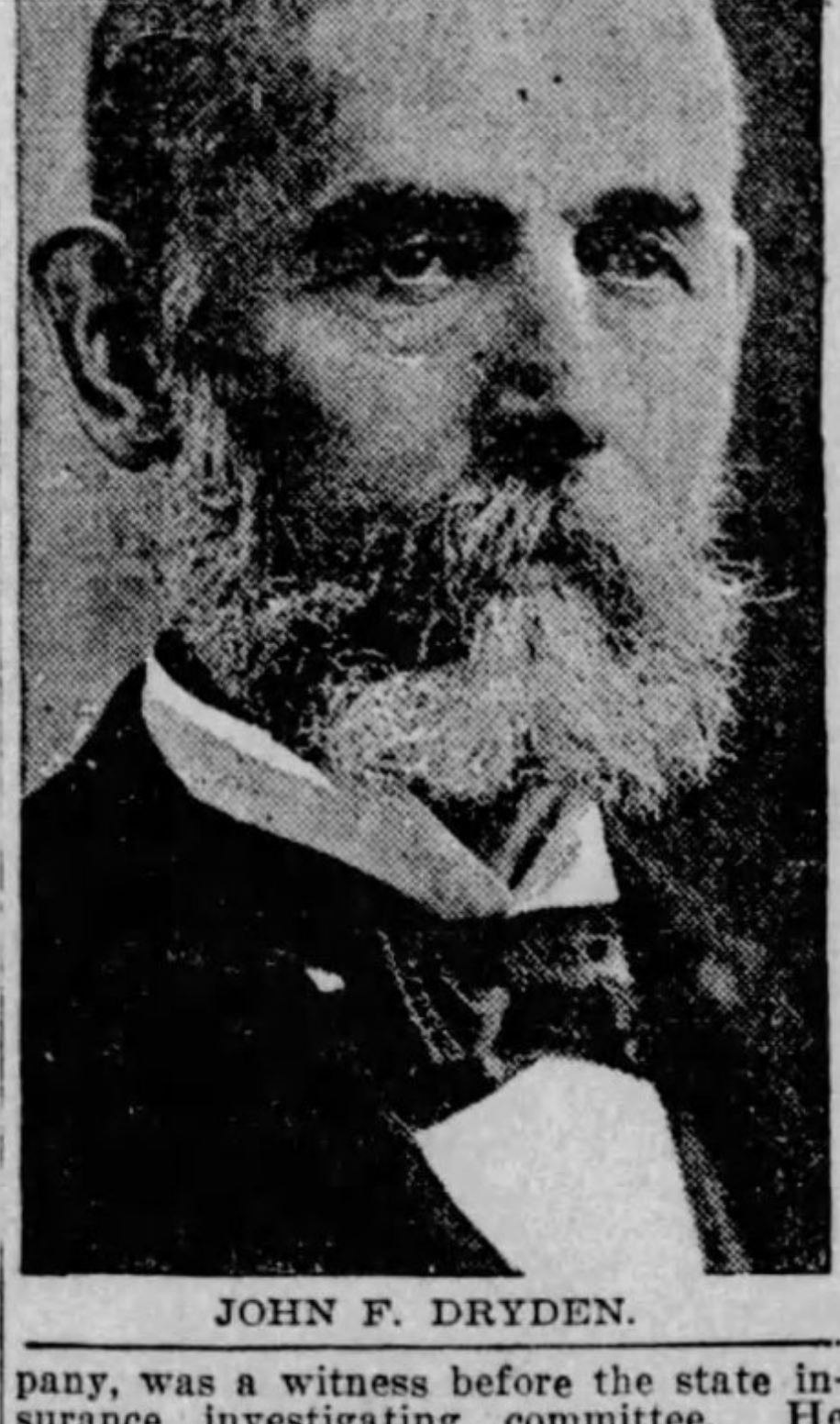
Neice of Late President Bride of Captain Heidt.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 19.—Miss Grace Howe McKinley, a niece of President McKinley, was married at Fort Des Moines last evening to Capt. Grayson Villard Heidt, of the Eleventh cavalry. The ceremony was performed at the home of Capt. McKinley, of the Eleventh cavalry, Rev. John Heidt, father of the bridegroom, officiating. The bride was attended by Mrs. George Fabyan, of Chicago, as matron of honor, and Miss Caroline Harter, of Canton, O., as maid of honor. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Captain James Heidt, of the Tenth infantry. Among the gifts was a mahogany chest of silver from Mrs. William McKinley.

DRYDEN DEFENDS SALARY

Thinks $65,000 a Year None Too Much for His Services.

Newark, N. J., July 20.—United States Senator John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance company, was a witness before the state insurance investigating committee. He was questioned regarding his salary of $65,000 a year, and asked if he did not think that his and other large salaries paid officials of the company tended toward extravagance. His reply was:



JOHN F. DRYDEN.

"Ability commands price, and every big enterprise in the country is looking for men who can achieve."

Senator Dryden said that since 1887 $6,500,000 of the surplus of the Prudential had been turned over to policyholders, but that the company was not bound to turn over one cent. The witness declared also that as long as he had a voice in the affairs of the Prudential the capital would never be increased above $2,000,00 and the dividends never above ten per cent. on that amount.

MAIL TRAIN DEMOLISHED

Disastrous Collision on Seaboard Air Line.

Raleigh, N. C., July 23.—A collision between a freight train and a regular mail train on the Seaboard Air Line at 8:40 last night three miles south of Hamley, resulted in the death of four of the trainmen and 16 others, and the injury of 24 persons.

The bodies of the dead are being prepared for burial at Hamley and Rockingham, while the injured have been removed to Charlotte and placed in the hospital there. The wreck was due to the failure of the regular passenger train to receive orders at Rockingham.

The freight was an extra and was southbound from Raleigh to Monroe. It was manned by Conductor Hunter and Engineer Bundy, of this city. Conductor Hunter is not reported hurt, and Engineer Bundy is very slightly injured.

The mail train was No. 44, running from Charlotte to Wilmington. This train was in charge of Conductor John D. Bowen, formerly of Raleigh, and a brother of Captain J. J. Bowen, of the Southern Express company here. He was slightly injured.

Engineer Frank Lewis, of Hamlet, Fireman Thomas Hill, of Hamlet, Baggagemaster H. S. Byrd, of Wilmington, and Porter Wat Bogan, of Wadesboro, of the crew of the ill-fated train, were all killed.

The baggage car and second-class coach of the passenger train were demolished, and eight cars of the freight were derailed and some of them piled up on other cars and crushed to pieces.

Why the order was not given to the passenger train at Rockingham is not known. It is said here that the operator at Rockingham is an experienced man and has been a faithful and careful employe of the company for several years.

A train was made up and the injured conveyed to Charlotte as soon as they could be taken from the wreck. Caskets were sent from here and other points to Hamlet and Rockingham to receive the bodies of the dead.

SHOT PRISONERS OF WAR

Salvador Makes Accusation Against Guatemala.

San Salvador, Friday, July 20.—The Salvadorian newspapers indignantly accuse the Guatemalan troops of having killed the Salvadorian prisoners as soon as they were captured. They say that General Cristales, when the armistice was signed, returned to the Guatemalan army all the imprisoned officers and soldiers of Guatemala, but, the papers assert, the Guatemalans were unable to take a corresponding step because all the prisoners they had captured had been shot.

The newspapers of this republic call the attention of the civilized world to this action on the part of Guatemala, claiming that The Hague convention of 1899, referring to war on land, established that prisoners remain in the hands of the government of the enemy and not in the hands of individuals or of troops capturing them, and that they should always be treated humanely.

Guatemala and Salvador adhered to The Hague convention and to the regulations of the Pan-American congress of 1902.

Among the articles of the peace treaty signed yesterday Salvador proposed a clause providing for the freedom of all native and foreign political prisoners now in the war penitentiary of Guatemala.

FORTUNE IS $100,000,000

Sage's Will Likely to Have Many Surprises.

New York, July 23.—Col. J. J. Slocum and Charles W. Osborne, brother-in-law and confidential man, respectively of the late Russell Sage, and co-executors of his estate, with Mrs. Sage, were in conference with the legal representatives of the Sage estate today. Mr. Sage's will will probably be probated shortly after the funeral. A former business associate of Mr. Sage expressed the opinion that the estate would aggregate well beyond the $100,000,000 and that the will would contain many surprises. Counsel for the estate of Russell Sage today applied to Surrogate Thomas for permission to carry on Mr. Sage's business pending the admission of the will to probate. The surrogate said he would sign the order later.

Senator Dryden informs the New Jersey insurance investigating committee that he is worth every cent of his salary of $65,000 a year as president of the Prudential Life Insurance company.

EMPEROR IS TOO WEAK

Court Camerilla Preparing to Seize Power—Arrest of Douma Members.

RUSSIA'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—The parliament issued the following manifesto tonight:

"To the people from their popular representatives:

"Citizens of all Russia:

"Parliament has been dissolved by ukase of July 21. You elected us as your representatives and instructed us to fight for our country and freedom. In execution of your instructions and our duty we drew up laws in order to ensure freedom to the people. We demanded the removal of irresponsible ministers who were infringing the laws with impunity and oppressing freedom. First of all, however, we wanted to bring out a law respecting the distribution of land to working peasants and involving the assignment, to this end, of crown and monastery lands belonging to the clergy and compulsory expropriation of private estates. The government held such a law to be inadmissible and upon parliament once more urgently putting forward its resolution regarding compulsory expropriation parliament was dissolved.

"The government promises to convoke a new parliament seven months hence. Russia must remain without popular representation for seven whole months, at a time when the people are standing on the brink of ruin, and industry and commerce are undermined, when the whole country is seething with unrest and when the ministry has definitely shown its incapacity to do justice to popular needs. For seven months the government will act arbitrarily and will fight against the popular movement in order to obtain a pliable, subservient parliament. Should it succeed, however, in completely suppressing the popular movement, the government will convoke no parliament at all.

"Citizens, stand up for your trampled-on rights, for popular representation and for an imperial parliament. Russia must not remain a day without popular representation. You possess the means of acquiring it.

"The government has, without the assent of the popular representatives, no right to collect taxes from the people, nor to summon the people to military service. Therefore, you are now the government. The dissolved parliament was justified in giving neither money nor soldiers.

"Should the government, however, contract loans in order to procure funds, such loans will be invalid without the consent of the popular representatives. The Russian people will never acknowledge them and will not be called upon to pay them.

"Accordingly, until a popular representative parliament is summoned, do not give a kopek to the throne or a soldier to the army.

"Be steadfast in your refusal.

"No power can resist the united, inflexible will of the people.

"Citizens, in this obligatory and unavoidable struggle your representatives will be with you."

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The way has been prepared for a military dictatorship by a proposition now under consideration at Peterhof to create an advisory council to assist the emperor. Premier Stolypin, General Trepoff and others are today conferring with the emperor upon this subject. On the surface the scheme is to form such a council out of the members of the council of the empire and Conservatives and Liberals like MM. Shipoff and Guchkoff and also, possibly, several Constitutional Democratic leaders, with the purpose of reassuring the population of the sincerity of the government's future intentions. M. Stolypin evidently believes sincerely that the plan is achievable, but there is little hope that either Guchkoff or Shipoff will in any way make themselves responsible for the energetic measures of repression which the emperor's coup d'etat entails, and it is certain that none of the Constitutional Democrats will brave the charge of open treason in giving co-operation to any government measure after the step to which they committed themselves at Viborg. The plan, therefore, which is foredoomed to failure, seems to be a deliberate plot of the court Camerilla to induce the emperor, who shows weakness and vacillation in the present crisis, when energy and nerve are imperative, to entrust the direction of affairs to an advisory council, and while nominally the council would retain the authority the Camerilla would gradually absorb its power and exercise a virtual dictatorship as did Count Loris-Melikoff's committee of public safety during the terrorism preceding the assassination of Alexander II. M. Shipoff's opinion of the dissolution can be judged by the fact that last night he sent a note to a Constitutional Democratic member of the council of the empire asking for an invitation in the event that the Constitutional Democratic group of the council held a caucus.

The bulk of the members of the outlawed douma who held a meeting at Viborg, Finland, yesterday, and issued an address to the people, arrived here today from Viborg. A popular demonstration was prevented, but the members were not arrested.

It is already certain that consternation is apparent in the upper spheres over the magnitude of the task they have assumed. Events are marching with startling rapidity. Having taken a decision to sit on the safety valve, the government knows of no method except force, and all the old bureaucratic machinery of suppression has been placed in operation to prevent an explosion. Domiciliary searches continue in all quarters of the capital, the prisons are already filling and the old, blind system of attempting to conceal from the people what is happening has been adopted. The censorship of the press has been reestablished with a vigor unknown since the days of the late Interior Minister Von Plehve, accompanied by the wholesale confiscation of newspapers. No word of the proceedings of the members of parliament at Viborg or address adopted has been permitted to be published. Telegram from the provinces, telling of the universal indignation aroused by the dissolution and even these from abroad outlining public opinion in foreign countries have been emasculated or suppressed.

Not a word of the speech of Premier Campbell-Bannerman before the interparliamentary union in London yesterday has been allowed to be printed. The editions of the Rech, Strana and the Twentieth Century were confiscated as they left the press this morning. At two meetings last night, one near the Narva Gate and the other in the Viborgski district, across the Neva, the Cossacks sent to disperse them refused openly to do so and fraternized with the workmen. This is partially confirmative of the revolutionists' boast that the troops will not fire again on the people. The most serious immediate problem confronting the government is what to do with the members of the outlawed parliament. Isolated arrests of members have occurred in various parts of the country, and it is difficult to see how the government logically can avoid arresting all who participated in the Viborg meeting. The members fully expect to be lodged in prison, and the great bulk of them, about one hundred and ninety in number, delayed their departure until today in order to give the permanent executive committee an opportunity to scatter. It was decided to return here this afternoon the members preferring to be arrested in a body than be hunted down singly. A representative of The Associated Press who went to the Finnish railway station at noon, when it was reported the members were due to arrive, saw half a regiment of cavalry quartered in a courtyard opposite the station, which was swarming with gendarmes.

The peasant and workmen members of parliament expect the revolutionary upheaval to first begin in the country. Revolutionary emissaries are scattering among the peasants and expect to induce them to rise almost in a body.

Douma Members Arrested..

Viborg, Finland, July 24.—During the night the members of the outlawed Russian parliament received word that two of their number had already been arrested, namely Father Koyarkoff, at Voronezh, and a deputy, M. Karlanoff, at Rostov on the Don.

The authorities are also understood to have orders to arrest several Social Democrats, especially a priest named Afanasieff. Both Father Koyarkoff and M. Kharlamoff distinguished themselves by preaching revolution in the parliament, the latter being especially bitter in his denunciation of the use of of his people in massacring their Russian brethren.

Russian Credit Down.

London, July 24.—The new Russian loan continues to fall on the stock exchange and is now quoted at 12 per cent discount. Otherwise the market today is recovering from the first shock of the news from Russia and prices generally are steadying.

PREDICTING A REVOLUTION

Former Member of Douma Goes "Back to Battlefield."

London, July 24.—M. Alladin, former leader of the group of toil in the Russian parliament, speaking of the dissolution said they had plenty of promises from state, army and navy officers to support the demands of parliament for liberty. Converts in the army were more numerous than generally thought.

"The emperor," he declared, "is playing a great game which can only end one way—in revolution."

Another member of the Russian parliament, M. Ostrogorsky, said that in the present crisis it was the duty of the members of parliament to hurry back to the battlefield of liberty. The dissolution of parliament, he considered, was born of the sudden determination of the government to stem the rising tide of popular desire for liberty, and was not in any way due to the proposed agrarian manifesto of parliament. The dissolution could only be regarded as a signal for revolt. He did not think it likely that the members of parliament now at Viborg would take the extreme step of proclaiming a provisional government. The time for such heroic measures had not yet arrived.

WHOLE CITY IN PANIC

Another Anti-Jewish Outbreak In Odessa.

Odessa, July 24.—3:50 p. m.—Anti-Jewish outbreaks have commenced here. A number of persons have already been killed or wounded. Cossacks and rowdies are plundering the deserted Jewish houses and shops.

On Srednaia street three Jews were killed and three were wounded in attempting to defend their property, while the police looked on. Another bloody conflict is now reported to be in progress in Spovia street. The whole city is in a state of panic. Many inhabitants are fleeing. The Black Hundreds are distributing bloodthirsty proclamations in the streets.

The feeling of alarm among the public today is unabated. A feverish exodus abroad by rail and ship developed owing to fear of sinister developments. Otherwise the city is outwardly quiet.

Governor-General Kaulbars declares the troops of the garrison are held well in hand, which, however, public opinion discredits.

300 ISLANDS TO BE SOLD

Are in the St. Lawrence and Were Fruits of a Lottery.

Utica, July 24.—Three hundred of the islands in the St. Lawrence river, which were won by the late Henry Yates in the lottery which was conducted for the benefit of the colleges of the United States and which was managed by the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, the first president of the Union college, Archibald McIntyre and Henry Yates, then a resident of Schenectady, will be sold at public auction in the city of Watertown on August 11. It is expected about $50,000 will be realized from the sale.

Henry Yates was a notable character during his residence in Schenectady. He became immensely rich as the result of the lottery, and the islands in the St. Lawrence were a portion of the property he acquired. He lived in Schenectady until about 1847, when he went to Albany to reside and lived there until his death. He was a brother of Governor Yates and was at one time a United States senator from this state.

The islands which are to be sold vary in size from about thirty acres to small pieces of land hardly fifty feet long. There has been a demand for their sale and it has been decided to offer them at auction. There are about twenty heirs to the Yates estate, among whom is Bishop Satterlee, of Washington.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS

Opening of Session in Rio and Delegates Are Cheered.

Rio Janeiro, July 24.—The Pan-American congress held its first session in the St. Louis pavilion beginning at 8 o'clock last evening. The delegates were enthusiastically cheered by great crowds of people.

Joaquim Nabuco, ambassador of Brazil to the United States, was chosen permanent president of the congress.

After the adoption of a vote of thanks to the governments of the United States and Mexico for their work of pacification in Central America, and of felicitation to the republics whose differences have been adjusted through the good offices of the United States and Mexico, the congress adjourned until today.

WILSON INSPECTS PLANTS

Secretary of Agriculture Sees St. Paul's Packingtown.

St. Paul, July 19.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson arrived in St. Paul yesterday and made a personal inspection of the St. Paul meat packing plants. Secretary Wilson was accompanied about the stock yards by Dr. Ketchum, the government inspector at South St. Paul, and by Manager Bangs and Superintendent Burns, of the Swift Packing company. Conditions were found very favorable.

AMERICANS ARE HONORED

Cross of the Legion of Honor Bestowed by France.

Paris, July 24.—The foreign office has announced that the cross of the Legion of Honor has been bestowed on the following Americans:

Officers—Henry Catchard, former president of the American Chamber of Commerce; Walter Gay, the artist, who resides in Paris, and James Deening, of Chicago.

Chevaliers—Dr. Ernest Laplace, of Philadelphia, and Walter Berry, attorney of the United States supreme court, Washington.

OPEN REVOLT OF DOUMA

Members Back in St. Petersburg and Expect Arrest.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—Over a hundred of the Russian members of parliament who yesterday issued an address to the country, reached the Finnish railroad station here from Viborg at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A crowd of several thousand persons gathered there before the arrival of the train, but a heavy force of gendarmes promptly hurried the people into the streets, whence they were driven away by mounted gendarmes. Several arrests of suspects were made in the crowd, but the orders of the police evidently were limited to preventing a demonstration, the cavalry in neighboring barracks not appearing. The last car of the train was occupied by the members of the group of toil, and had red flags flying from the windows as it rolled into the station. Prince Dolgoroukoff and M. Naboukoff headed the members as they marched out in a body through the lines of police. A few friends who managed to obtain admittance to the station greeted the parliamentarians warmly, but they feared to indulge in a demonstration which might have justified the arrest of the members who fully expected to be surrounded and marched off to prison. They appeared grave but resolute. On the train it had been arranged that the members of the various groups, if not arrested, should hold a caucus this evening and confer on the next step.

There seems practically no difference of opinion now. They have gone too far to retreat. They stand irrevocably committed and must march on. The only difference of opinion is as to what the next step will be and how far it will go. Before leaving Viborg it was arranged through underground revolutionary channels to distribute the address to the country, hundreds of thousands of copies of which have already been surreptitiously printed. The members of parliament therefore have already opened an alliance with the purely revolutionary organizations. The opinion is also unanimous that they must have immediate recourse to the only weapon at their disposal, namely, a general political strike for the purpose of paralyzing the government. Word has been received that the Moscow workmen's council will be ready Sunday or Monday and a tentative decision to call a strike will be taken on Sunday. A telephone message from Moscow says that a great popular demonstration, organized by the leaders of the workmen as a preliminary to the strike, occurred in the streets there today but in pursuance of the plan care was taken to keep within limits and there was no interference on part of the police or the troops.

TO BUY SIX RAILROADS

Japanese Government Will Pay $125,000,000 for Them.

New York, July 24.—The Japanese government, according to advices received here, has announced the dates of purchasing six private railroads as on outcome of the law authorizing the government to purchase the important railroads in the empire, which passed both houses of the diet last March.

The dates of purchase are as follows: The Hokkaido Tanke Tetsudo and the Kobu Tetsudo on October 1, 1906; the Nippon Tetsudo and the Gayetsu Tetsudo on November 1, 1906; the Nishniari Tetsudo and the Sanyo Tetsudo on December 1, 1906.

The purchasing price will amount to 250,000,000 yen, or about $125,000,000. For the purchasing sum of each railroad, the government will allow interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, beginning with the respective date of purchase. But as the law provides thot the public bonds required for the payment of these purchases can be issued within five years after the dates of purchase, the government will not issue these bonds until it sees fit to undertake these issues.

NO HEIR FOR THE THRONE

Holland's Queen Is Ill and Nation Disappointed.

The Hague, July 24.—Queen Wilhelmina was taken ill last night. A premature delivery followed, casting gloom throughout Holland. It was announced today that the expectation of an heir to the throne at this time will not be realized.

VOLCANO IS IN ERUPTION

Stromboli Again Active and Islanders Are Anxious.

Palermo, July 24.—The Stromboli volcano, after quieting down has again become violently active. The ashes reached Sicily. Lava is pouring out of the crater and the population of the Island Stromboli is most excited.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, July 21.—Bradstreet's today will say:

Trade, industrial and crop reports generally continue highly optimistic. Clearance sales enliven retail demand, wholesale trade for seasonable goods is naturally quiet, but excellent grain crop reports stimulate fall orders, which are in advance of a year ago with rather less than usual evidences of summer quietness. Reports as to July trade all point to gains over a year ago. Building continues very active—unexpectedly so in fact—and reports as to iron and steel are almost unanimous in showing larger current sales and takings than were looked for, favorable crop reports apparently having dispelled some uncertainties visible a little while ago. There is also slightly more firmness noted in lumber, the southern yellow pine situation being in rather better shape than recently, owing to restriction of production. Railway earnings are very good, both gross and net. For the first half of July gains of 13 per cent over a year ago are indicated. Preliminary reports for the fiscal year indicate that final returns will eclipse all records with the good crop outlook favoring a very large business in the current fiscal year. Confirmation of this letter is further found in free buying of rails, cars and miscellaneous supplies by the transportation companies. Bank clearings returns are very heavy for a midsummer period, with gains in the country at large outstripping increases at the metropolis. Agreeable to expectations the country's foreign trade broke all records in the past fiscal year, the grand aggregate being just short of $3,000,000,000. Prices of staples feel the influence of favorable crop reports, but in grain, bad crop reports and disorders in Russia rather help wheat prices here.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 19 number 188, against 143 last week, 165 in the like week of 1905, 190 in 1904, 183 in 1903 and 178 in 1902. In Canada failures for the week number 18 against 19 last week, and 22 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending July 19 are 1,535,967 bushels, against 1,952,273 last week, 705,329 this week last year, 1,281,501 in 1904, and 694,265 in 1901. For the past three weeks of the fiscal year the exports are 5,233,583 bushels against 3,659,277 in 1905, 3,572,909 in 1904, and 17,272,555 in 1901. Corn exports for the week 837,162 bushels against 394,718 last week, 1,193,470 a year ago, and 706,647 in 1904. For the fiscal year to date the exports are 2,123,500 bushels, against 2,960,467 in 1905, and 1,894,700 in 1904.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, July 24.—A number of shorts who oversold wheat yesterday started to cover when the market opened this morning and prices went up in consequence despite the fair weather reports from the entire country. The only rain noticed was a little in Manitoba. The opening bid on cash and July was firm and the price soon rose ¼c. September opened on a split bid of 77⅝@¾c and rose to ⅛c over yesterday's price. December opened ¼c up. The price asked for May at the call was ⅛c up, but the quotation shortly declined to yesterday's figures. Wheat in Liverpool was an eighth lower and La Platta spot a half higher. The Minneapolis curb was unchanged. An even hundred cars of wheat were received in Toledo and 745 in Chicago. The local market opened quite active.

Offerings were early reported to be small and northwest receipts were light. The Russian situation was a factor for higher prices, it being feared that the movement of crops to the seaboard would be checked because of the apprehension felt by shippers. The crop in Argentine was reported damaged somewhat by dry weather. Cash and July closed ¼c up, September ⅜c up, December ½c up and May ⅛c over yesterday. A little black rust from Manitoba was effective in favor of prices for a brief time, but was promptly discredited by responsible interests close to the fields there. Minneapolis wired that there seemed to be a better feeling among millers regarding the flour business, and say the buyers must come in the next month or so. They are holding off now, hoping the market will have a further decline, but before long they will be compelled to make large purchases, no matter what the prices, as stock are low. Notwithstanding the denials, wheat was strong on black rust reports from Manitoba.

Corn was up in sympathy with wheat. Corn cables were also ⅛c to ¼c up. Cash and the nearby months all opened nominally at 53 cents, half a cent over yesterday. September, in a short time, gained another half. Of the distant options, December opened ¼c up and May ⅛c up. The noon bid on December was down to an even 48c, while May had risen to 48¾c.

Cash and July corn closed a cent up on the heavy demand for coarse grains in the cash market. The other months showed gains of half a cent at the close. Consignments of corn were reported increasing with country acceptances decreasing. There were some reports of corn in the southern part of Illinois and Missouri suffering from too dry weather. Cash houses were buying futures today. Offerings were scattered and light. Big traders were liberal buyers of corn. The farmers were not selling their old crop as fast as the bears wanted them to.

Oats showed as much strength as the other grains at the call. September started off ½c up and gained another eighth inside of an hour. The opening bids on December and May were ¼c up and the noon prices ½c up. Cash and July were quiet and nominally ½c up at the opening. The early offering was 36½c with no acceptances.

There was an unprecedented demand for cash oats in the large centers, forcing prices up over a cent. September and December oats closed ¾c up and May ½c over yesterday. The active buying by shorts sent September up. Light offerings and a big general demand boosted prices all around. Bradstreet's reported a decrease in the visible supply of 1,202,000 bushels, against 421,000 bushels a week ago and 1,771,000 a year ago.

Cash clover seed was dull and firm during the early hours. October seed opened firm and December a point over yesterday. An hour after the call all options were quoted at $7.00, the price on cash seed being merely nominal.

Grain gossip from Chicago, the west and northwest, was meagre today, the wires being particularly quiet and barren of information regarding crop conditions.

Cash and December seed closed 5c over yesterday, while October was 2½ up.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close— July24.	Close— July23
Wheat—					
Cash	76½	76¾	76½	76¾	76½
July	76½	76¾	76½	76¾	76½
Sept.	77⅝	78¼	77⅝	78	77⅝
Dec.	80¼	80½	80¼	80½	80
May	84	84	83¾	48	83⅞
Corn—					
Cash	53	....	....	53½	52½
July	53	....	....	53½	52½
Sept.	53	53¾	53	53½	52½
Dec.	48⅛	48½	48	48⅜	47⅞
May	48½	49	48½	48⅞	48⅜
Oats—					
Cash	36½	37½	36½	37½	36
July	36½	37½	36½	37½	36
Sept.	34⅛	84¼	34¼	34½	33¾
Dec.	35	35½	35	35½	34¾
May	36¾	37	36¾	37	36½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	6.95	7.00	6.95	7.00	6.95
Oct	6.95	7.00	6.95	6.97½	6.95
Dec	6.97½	7.00	6.97½	7.00	6.95
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	58	59
No. 3	....	....	....	55	56
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	2.10	2.10
Alsike—					
Aug	....	....	....	7.00	7.10

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close— July24.	Close— July23
Wheat—					
July	75½	76¼	75½	75⅞	75½
Sept	76½	77¼	76½	76⅞	76½
Dec	78⅞	79⅜	78⅞	79¼	78¾
May	71¾	82¾	81¾	82⅜	82
Corn—					
July	50½	51⅛	50½	51⅛	50¼
Sept	50½	51⅛	50½	51	50¼
Dec	48	48⅜	48	48⅜	47⅞
May	48⅛	49⅛	48⅛	48⅞	48⅜
Oats—					
July	34⅜	35	24⅜	34½	33⅞
Sept	32⅞	33½	32⅞	33⅜	32⅝
Dec	33⅞	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛	33½
May	35⅞	36⅜	35⅞	36⅛	35⅝

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close— July24.	Close— July23
Wheat—					
Sept.	82⅞	83⅜	82⅞	83⅜	82⅞
Dec.	85⅜	85⅞	85⅜	85¾	85¼
Corn—					
Sept.	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	57⅛
Dec.	56	56⅛	56	56⅛	55⅝

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close— July24.	Close— July23
Wheat—					
Dec.	77	77⅝	77	77⅝	76⅞
Sept.	74	74¼	73⅛	74¼	73¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close— July24.	Close— July23
July	....	....	....	75⅝	74⅞
Sept.	....	....	....	76¼	75⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close— July24.	Close— July23
Pork—					
July	19.00	19.25	19.00	19.00	18.75
Sept.	17.35	17.35	17.32	17.32	17.32
Jan.	14.60	14.75	14.60	14.70	14.55
Lard—					
July	....	....	....	8.90	8.87
Sept.	9.00	9.00	8.95	8.97	8.92
Oct.	9.05	9.05	9.02	9.05	9.00
Nov.	9.00	9.00	8.97	9.00	8.95
Jan.	8.40	8.40	8.37	8.37	8.37
Ribs—					
July	9.30	9.30	9.27	9.30	9.25
Sept.	9.30	9.32	9.30	9.27	9.25
Oct.	9.05	9.07	9.02	9.05	9.02
Jan.	7.80	7.82	7.80	7.80	7.75

Money and Stocks.

New York, July 24.—Opening prices in the stock market today were irregularly changed from last night within a narrow range. The mixed gains and losses were generally restricted to small fractions. Supporting orders made their influence felt immediately after the opening. Atchison and Sugar started with large fractional gains.

Prices were run up smartly for a short time, but met sales to realize which quickly wiped out the rallies. The decline was checked at about last night's level when Canadian Pacific was lifted 1¾, and helped to steady the market. The advance reached about a point in St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Reading, Brooklyn Transit, Smelting, Sugar and International Pump. American Ice fell over 2 points and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, 1⅛.

Prices dropped on dull trading for lack of any effective demand and a level below last night was established all around. Declines in Great Northern pfd. reached 2½, Brooklyn Transit, 2½, and Reading, Northern Pacific, Republic Steel, Pressed Steel Car and Allis-Chalmers pfd., about 1. Tennessee Coal rose 1. The market was steady at noon and practically stagnant. Bonds were heavy.

Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, July 24.—Only five carloads of hogs were on sale at the opening this morning. A brisk competition developed for good yorkers and bacon hogs, these grades selling at five cents higher than yesterday. Mediums and heavies were steady to five cents lower. The supply was about equally divided between local packers and shippers. Everything of good quality averaging 130 to 180 pounds in weight sold at $7.15 a hundredweight. Heavier weights sold at seven cents a pound. The close was firm and the demand unsupplied.

Receipts of cattle were three cars. Som good cattle were on sale and the price reached $5.25 a hundrd. Trade ruld fairly active and a good clearance was made fairly early.

Other lines of live stock were unchanged today.

Western hog receipts: Chicago, 12,000, estimated 19,000; Omaha, 8,000; Kansas City, 11,000; left over in Chicago, 3,100. The opening at Chicago today was a shade higher.

Toledo closing quotations:

Hogs—Selected heavies, average 250 to 300 lbs., $6.95@7.00; mediums, average 200 to 250 lbs., $7.00; Yorkers, $7.15; bulk of sales at $7.15; pigs, $7.00; stags and roughs, $3.50@5.85.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, 1,500 lbs. and up, $5.00@5.35; fair to choice steers, $4.65@4.90; good to choice feeders, $3.50@4.25; fair to best cows, $3.00@3.50; heifers, $2.75@4.00; bulls, $3.00@4.50; choice veals, $6.50; fair to common, $4.00@4.50.

Sheep—Good to choice yearlings, $4.50@6.00; lambs, good to choice, $6.25@6.75; good mixed, $4.00@4.50; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; spring lambs, $6.50@7.25.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., July 24.—Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade.)—Supply hogs light; heavy, $7; mediums, $7.20; heavy and light Yorkers, $7.20@7.25; pigs, $7.15@7.25; sheep slow, $4@5.50; yearlings, $5.00@6.00; spring lambs, $5.00@7.00; calves, $5.00@7.25.

Chicago, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market steady. Beeves, $4.00@6.40; cows and heifers, $1.25@5.20; calves, $4.75@6.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market strong to 5c higher. Mixed and butchers, $6.45@6.92½; good heavy, $6.50@6.90; rough heavy, $6.10@6.45; light $6.55@6.95; pigs, $5.75@6.75; bulk of sales, $6.60@7.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market weak. Sheep, $2.90@5.50; lambs, $4.75@7.70.

Union Stock Yards, East Buffalo, July 24.—(Swope's Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle, 5 cars; steady. Hogs, 10 cars; strong; medium mixed, heavy, $7.10@7.15; Yorkers, $7.20@7.25; pigs, $7.25. Sheep, 8 cars; slow; best spring lambs, $7.25; best wethers sheep, $5.75@6.00; mixed sheep, $5.50; prime heavy ewes, $4.75; culls, $2.35; calves, $4.75.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., July 24.—(Special report to The Blade from Bower & Bower.)—Hog receipts, 20 cars; market higher. Bulk of sales, $7.10; top, $7.15; pigs, $7.00@7.10; closing steady. Cattle, trade, 5 cars, market quiet. Four cars lambs; steady; top, $7.25.

N. Y. Stock Market.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com	70	70	68⅞	70
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	135	135¼	133⅝	133⅝
Atchison	89	89	88⅛	88⅝
Atchison pfd	100	100	99¼	99½
Am. Car & F. Co	35	35	34½	34½
Anaconda	246	248½	242¼	245½
Amal. Copper	97⅛	98⅜	96¼	96½
Am. Pneu	31⅝	31⅝	31⅞	31⅞
Am. Smelters	146	146⅞	144⅛	145¼
Am. Woolen Co	34	34	35⅝	35⅝
Allis-Chal. pfd	46	46	46	46
Am. Fy. com	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼
Balt. & Ohio	117½	117⅞	116⅞	116¾
B'lyn R. Trans	75¼	76	73⅞	74⅞
Chicago & G. W	17	17	17	17
Canadian Pacific	159¼	161¼	159¼	160¼
Clover Leaf pfd	46½	47	46½	47
Colorado Fuel	48¾	49⅝	47⅞	48
Cast Iron Pipe	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
Del. & Hudson	212½	212½	210¼	210¼
Distillers Sec	57	57	56⅞	56½
Erie Com	41⅛	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞
Erie 1st pfd	77½	77½	77	77
Louis. & Nash	141¼	141¼	139⅝	140
Mex. Central	20	20	20	20
Met. Securities	91	91¼	90⅜	90⅜
M., K. & T. com	32⅞	33⅛	32⅜	32⅞
M., K. & T. pfd	66¾	67	66½	67
N. Y. Central	133¼	133¼	131⅝	131¼
Nickel Plate com	66¼	66¼	66	66
N. & W. com	87½	87½	87⅛	87⅛
Ont. & Western	46	46	45⅞	45⅞
Penn. Ry	127⅜	127⅜	126⅜	127
Pacific Mail	34	34½	34	34⅛
People's Gas Co	90	90¼	90	90
Reading com	125	126¼	123⅞	124⅛
Rock Island	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
Rep. I. & S. Co	25½	26	25¼	25½
Rep. pfd	95	95	95	95
South. Ry	34¾	34⅞	34¼	34¼
St. Paul	179¼	180⅜	178	178⅞
Southern Pacific	71⅞	72	70	71⅛
Texas Pacific	31¼	31¼	31¼	31⅛
Ten. C'l & Iron	151	151	151	151
Union Pacific	147¼	147⅜	146¼	147
U. S. Rubber	43½	43½	43	43
U. S. Steel	36	36¼	35	35⅞
U. S. Steel pfd	103½	103⅝	102⅞	103¼
Wabash com	19	19	19	19
Wabash pfd	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45⅛
Wab. Deb. B's	79¾	79¾	79	79

Cotton.

New York, July 24.—Cotton futures opened steady. July, 10.01; Aug., 10.08; Sept., 10.18; Oct., 10.25; Nov., 10.26; Dec., 10.32; Jan., 10.39; Feb., 10.38 bid; March, 10.49.

New York, July 24.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 3@4 points in response to higher cables, and worked up to a net gain of 5@7 points immediately afterward on covering of shorts and a little buying for a turn encouraged by wet weather in the eastern belt and the steadier tone of the English market. There was considerable cotton for sale, however, part of it for European account, and the market during the middle of the morning was unsettled rather than steady, although prices held within a point or two of the top. Private cables from Liverpool reported a more favorable opinion of the market, but local professionals showed a disposition to sell on bulges.

Wool

Boston, July 24.—The wool market shows an improved tone and merchants are hopeful of the future. A factor in the better condition is the good reports from the yarn and fabric manufacturers. Fleeces are selling in larger volume. Ohio and Pennsylvania are firm. Unwashed Delaine is wanted at 27 to 28 cents. In clothing wool small lots of washed XX sold at around 34 cents and of unwashed at 26@26½c. The run of Michigan has been in medium fleeces, of which a fair quantity has changed hands at 33 cents for three-eighths and 32 cents for one-quarter.

Toledo Produce Market.

Butter—Steady. Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 21½c; solid packed, 20½c; dairy, 16@17c; packing stocks 12c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 16½c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11c.

Cabbage—Homegrown, bbl., $1.00.

Peas—Small, 75c; large, $1.00.

Beets—New, 20c per dozen.

New String Beans—Home, 75c bushel.

Cauliflower—75c to $1.00.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, per dozen, 20c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 3c.

Onions—New onions, $1.00 per bushel; Texas onions, $2.00 per crate.

Green Onions—Per bunch 8c.

Potatoes—New, bu., 70c; barrels, $2.25.

Tomatoes—Texas, $1.00 bu.; homegrown, $4.00 bu.

Long Radishes—Per dozen, 10c.

Celery—Michigan, doz., 25c.

Currants—Per bu., $3.50@3.75.

Raspberries—Black, per bu., $3.00@3.25; red, bu., $3.00.

Dewberries—Bu., $3.75.

Huckleberries—Bu., $3.25.

Gooseberries—Per bu., $2.00.

Pineapples—Floridas, 42s, $2.60; 36s, $2.75; 30s, $3.00.

Cherries—Bu., $2.50; California, box black, $2.50; white, $2.75.

Apples—New, homegrown, bu., 75c@$1.00.

Watermelons—25@30c each.

Georgia Cantaloupes—Crate, $3.00@$3.50.

Peaches—California, box, $1.35; Georgia Elbertas, 6-basket crate, $1.25.

Apricots—$2.75@3.00.

Limes—Per hundred, $1.25.

Oranges—California, per box, $5.00.

Plums—Tragedy, box, $3.00@3.50; Clyman, box, $1.00@1.25.

Bananas—Per bunch, $1.50@2.00.

Lemons—Italian, 300 size fancy $5.50; 360 size, fancy, $5.50.

Dates—Fard, per lb., 8½c; Hallowee 5c; 1-lb. pkgs., 7c, new stock.

Poultry — Alive — Chickens, 11@12c; geese, 12½c; broilers, apiece, 25@40c.

Poultry—Dressed — Chickens, 11@13c; turkeys, 16@18c; ducks, 12@16c; geese, 12½c; broilers, apiece, 25@40c.

Dressed Hogs — 8¾@9¼c; cows, 4@5¼c; lambs, 8@9c; spring lambs, 13@15c; calves, 8¼@9¼c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, July 24.—Flour—Receipts, 27,824; sales 1,500; steady and unchanged.

Wheat—Receipts, 29,800 bu.; sales, 350,000 bu.; steady cables, apprehension over Russian situation, lighter northwest receipts, strength in outside markets and covering were early features of the firmness in wheat; July, 83¼c; September, 82 15-16@83 3-16c; December, 85¾@85 9-16c; May, 87 5-6@87 13-16c.

Rye dull; No. 2 western, 67½c nominal f.o.b. New York.

Corn—Receipts, 58,625 bu.; sales, 25,000 bu.; firm and higher on steady cables; dry weather in Illinois; commission house buying and covering; September, 57⅜@57⅝c; December, 55⅞@56¼c.

Beef quiet. Pork firm. Lard steady; prime western, $8.95@9.00 nominal.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3c; refined steady; crushed, $5.50; powdered, $4.90; granulated, $4.80.

Petroleum firm; refined, all ports, $7.75@7.80.

Coffee quiet; No. 7 Rio, 8c.

Molasses steady; New Orleans, 30@38c.

Butter steady and unchanged; receipts, 18,649.

Cheese steady and unchanged; receipts, 13,683.

Eggs strong; receipts, 16,385; western firsts, 18@18½c; do. seconds, 16½@17½c.

Poultry—Alive steady; western spring chickens, 17c; fowls, 13½c; turkeys, 10c. Dressed steady; western spring chickens, 19@23c; turkeys, 11@13c; fowls, 11@14c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, July 24.—Butter—Steady; creamery, 15@19½c; dairy, 15@17½c. Eggs—Steady; at mark, cases included, 12@15c. Cheese—Steady; daisies 11½@11¾c; twins, 11@11½c; Young Americas, 11½@11¾.